FRIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 057 23 March 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Moscow Responds to Rogers Euromissiles Remarks [Alekseyev] AA 1
IZVESTIYA hits Weinberger Remarks on Arms Talks [22 Mar] AA 1
Vessey Interview on U.S. Nuclear Policy Noted [Shalnev] AA 2
U.S. Pressuring NATO Allies on Euromissiles [Drobkov in PRAVDA 20 Mar] AA 2
European Opposition to U.S. Missile Deployment [Gratsianov] AA 3
Article Discusses European Nuclear-Free Zone [Matveyev in IZVESTIYA 21 Mar] AA 4
Soviet General Reviews USSR Arms Proposals [Volkogonov] AA 7
Chervov Discusses U.S. Nuclear Arms Policy [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 17 Mar] AA 8

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Bogomolov Interviewed on CEMA Cooperation BB 1
MAGYAR HIRLAP Interview [11 Mar] BB 1
Discusses Bloc Economic Policy [Baranyai] BB 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

NATO Nuclear Planning Group Meets in Portugal CC 1
Focus on U.S. Missile Deployment CC 1
'Shrouded in Top Secrecy' CC 1
IZVESTIYA Interviews New UN ECE Secretary [Kuznetsov, 11 Mar] CC 2
UNCTAD Says U.S. Trade Policy 'Discriminatory' [Vasilets] CC 2
UN Secretary General To Visit USSR Late March [IZVESTIYA 22 Mar] CC 3
IZVESTIYA Cites French Delegate on CSCE Progress [Vernikov, 22 Mar] CC 3
U.S. Stance at Geneva Rights Session Scored [Melnikov in PRAVDA 18 Mar] CC 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

'Directive 75' 'Vain' Attempt To Pressure USSR [Ablamov] A 1
TASS Says U.S. Overplaying Soviet Threat [Bogachev] A 1
U.S. 'Psychological Warfare' Against USSR Decried [Zhukov] A 2
PRAVDA Views Reagan's 'Distortion' of Reality [Kurdyumov, 22 Mar] A 6

CHINA

Latest Round of PRC-USSR Talks Reported B 1
Tashkent on Talks B 1
PRC Vice Minister Cited on Trade Talks B 1
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 16 Mar]
PRAVDA on Failure of PRC-U.S. Textile Talks [22 Mar] B 2
Sino-Soviet Boundary Rivers Commission Meets B 2
[XINHUA]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Public Protests U.S. Carrier's Visit C 1
'Enterprise Get Out of Japan!' [Kharkov] C 1
Mansfield 'Misinforming' Japanese [Knyazkov] C 1
Alarm Increasing [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Mar] C 2
Weapons Aimed at USSR [Afonin] C 3
Impact of Japan-NATO Coordination Plans Viewed C 4
[Aleksandrov]
Soviet Military Delegation Arrives in Mongolia C 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Mar]
Received by Tsedenbal [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Mar] C 5
Ustinov Cable on Mongolian People's Army Day C 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Mar]
Reception Held in Moscow [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Mar] C 6
Mongolian Party Secretary on Bloc Peace Moves C 6
[IZVESTIYA 22 Mar]

SOUTH ASIA

PRAVDA on U.S. Long-Term Aims in Southwest Asia [21 Mar] D 1
Kornilov on 'Afghanistan Day' in Washington D 2
Pakistan Warned Against Inciting Afghan Rebels D 3
[Kitsenko in PRAVDA 19 Mar]

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Tikhonov Visit to SFRY F 1
PRAVDA on Tikhonov Departure [22 Mar] F 1
Tikhonov Meets With Planinc [Mnatsakanov] F 1
Further on Talks F 2
Tikhonov, Planinc Dinner Speeches F 2
PRAVDA Previews Visit [Skvortsov, Sharov, 22 Mar] F 4
USSR-SFRY Economic Ties Viewed on Eve of Visit F 6
[Ardatovskiy in IZVESTIYA 20 Mar]
Ustinov Visit, Activities in Hungary Reported F 7
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Departure [23 Mar] F 7
Meets Kadar, Czinege [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Mar] F 7
Ustinov Returns F 8
Polish Sejm Session Opens, Jaruzelski Attends F 8
Marchuk, Bulgaria's Papazov Discuss Cooperation F 8
[PRAVDA 19 Mar]
Briefs: Diplomats Visit Azerbaijan F 8

WESTERN EUROPE

French Ministers Resign; New Cabinet Formed G 1
TASS Reports Finnish Election Results G 1
Norwegian Support for U.S. Arms Policy Noted G 1
Backs U.S. Zero Option [Kuznetsov in PRAVDA 12 Mar] G 1
Approves NATO Strategy [Kostikov in PRAVDA 19 Mar] G 2
U.S. To 'Build Up' Nuclear Forces in UK G 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Mar]
DKP To 'Tirelessly Demand' FRG Disarmament G 3
Medvedev in FRG on Occasion of Marx Centenary G 4
Addresses Mass Meeting G 4
Returns From FRG [PRAVDA 16 Mar] G 4
Kostandov Receives FRG Bank Official 16 March G 4
Italy's Berlinguer Opposes NATO Missile Plans G 4
Italian Defense Minister's Complaints Draw Reply G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reportage on Supreme Soviet Delegation Syria Visit H 1
IZVESTIYA Report on Departure [22 Mar] H 1
Koshoyev Press Conference H 1
Reception; Koshoyev Interview H 1
Soviet-Syrian-Built Railroad Completed H 2
Gorshkov Departs for Official Visit to PDRY H 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA]
Report on Arrival H 3
Commentary Views Expanding Soviet-Arab Relations H 3
[Zlatorunskiy]
Iraqi Parliamentarians Visit Georgian SSR H 4
Meet With Georgian Officials [INA] H 4
IZVESTIYA on U.S.-Israeli Objectives in Lebanon H 4
[Kondrashov, 20 Mar]
'Nimitz' Arrival Coincides With Talks Resumption H 5
PRAVDA Concerned Over Anti-Tudeh Campaign in Iran H 6
[Demchenko, 23 Mar]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Expanding 'Interference' in Nicaragua K 1
[Rublevskiy]
U.S. Contemplating Arms Deliveries to Argentina K 2
[Rublevskiy]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Academician Ivan Vinogradov Dies 20 March R 1
Andropov Signs Obituary R 1
Other Leaders Sign Obituary [PRAVDA 23 Mar] R 1
Leaders Relieved of Posts; New Appointments Made R 1
Dzhambul Obkom First Secretary R 1
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 26 Feb]
Turkmenistan Raykom Secretaries R 2
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 10 Mar]
USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session Held R 2
[IZVESTIYA 16 Mar]

Estonia CP Official on Imperialist Subversion R 5
[Vayno in KOMMUNIST]
KGB Crackdown in Baltic States Reported R 6
[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 18 Mar]
Estonian Dissident Arrested R 8
[Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 10 Mar]
Ex-TASS Correspondent on Media 'Change of Style' R 8
[Paris LE MATIN 17 Mar]
Briefs: Reshuffle in Karkov Oblispolkom R 9

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Trade Official Views Ways To Match Supply, Demand S 1
[Kondrashov in PRAVDA 16 Mar]
Academician Discusses Economic Developments S 4
[Trapeznikov in MAGYAR HIRLAP 12 Mar]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Republic CP Plenums Held on Agricultural Issues T 1
Shevardnadze on RAPA Experience T 1
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 4 Mar]
PRAVDA on Kazakh Plenum [17 Mar] T 3

MOSCOW RESPONDS TO ROGERS EUROMISSILES REMARKS

LD221929 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Spartask Alekseyev report from New York]

[Text] NATO Commander in Chief U.S. General Bernard Rogers has declared that the United States has every moral justification in deploying its nuclear missiles in West Europe and in deterring the Soviet Union from using such weapons and from attempting to establish its hegemony over West Europe by demonstrating its might. In this declaration there is certainly no morality, no truth and no logic. It is known that the Soviet Union pledged from the platform of the UN General Assembly, during the special session on disarmament last year, not to be first to use nuclear weapons. It is also known that the USSR supported all the UN resolutions designed to avert nuclear war and ban nuclear weapons. The United States, however, drew up and adopted as its military doctrine a strategy of protracted nuclear war, and the United States has been an opponent of most UN resolutions on most problems of nuclear armaments and on averting a nuclear catastrophe.

Furthermore, it has become known that on 17 March last year President Reagan approved a totally secret 15-year plan for the intensive development, manufacture and deployment of nuclear weapons. Entirely new types of weapons of mass destruction such as the so-called energy death ray, are being developed. These facts graphically expose the true morality both of official Washington and of the NATO leadership headed by General Rogers.

IZVESTIYA HITS WEINBERGER REMARKS ON ARMS TALKS

LD230939 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 22 Mar 83

["Washington's Distracting Manoeuvre" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 22 TASS -- Hardly a day passes without Washington facing in some form or other the demand for meeting half way the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at the ending of the nuclear arms race, IZVESTIYA writes today. Mass anti-war actions are held these days in many cities of Western Europe again. The participants in these manifestations proclaim ever louder the concern over the dangerous plans of the Reagan administration. They protest against the deployment of new U.S. missiles on the European Continent. Meanwhile Washington's representatives continue repeating at all conferences with the allies in NATO that the United States is "not yet ready" to advance any new proposals at the Geneva talks, the newspaper commentary says. This was declared by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt in Brussels. This is the viewpoint held by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger who arrived in the Portuguese town of Vilamoura to take part in the work of the NATO nuclear planning group.

Caspar Weinberger holds that the question of changing the U.S. stand is not topical. Moreover, as the UPI reports, the meeting in Vilamoura will discuss the ensurance of security at the sites where, according to the news agency, the preparation for the emplacement of missiles is now under way.

So it is apparent that the question of new missiles is already decided for the Pentagon, IZVESTIYA notes. Then what is the need for talk on the United States' "compromise proposals"? Apparently right are those who regard deliberations of the U.S. press on Washington's possible "concessions" as a distracting manoeuvre. At this stage it is sought above all to reassure the partners, to convince the European public that the United States in earnest wants control over armaments.

But the public is now not so trustful for rumours from Washington. It expects not words but concrete deeds capable of arresting the process of the turning of Western Europe into a launchpad for Pershings and cruise missiles, the commentary says.

VESSEY INTERVIEW ON U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY NOTED

LD221517 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The Reagan administration is going to mislead American opinion asserting that the United States militarily allegedly "lags behind" the Soviet Union. This was factually acknowledged by General John Vessey, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In a U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT interview replying to the question whether the military situation was really so sombre as depicted by the Pentagon, he said that if Americans really had this impression, it meant that a wrong picture was presented to them.

Moreover, it follows from General Vessey's pronouncements that according to estimates which Washington preferred to conceal from the public the military potential of the Soviet Union and of the United States was approximately balanced and what the United States had was quite adequate for its defence requirements.

Acknowledging this, however, General Vessey nevertheless tried to prove the "necessity" of further activisation of nuclear arms race and of implementation of the large-scale programme for "rearming" America which the Reagan administration had worked out.

General Vessey, specifically, advocated the earliest organization of the manufacture of the intercontinental ballistic missiles "MX" and of other qualitatively new systems or strategic armaments and in doing so the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff did not try to conceal that these systems have nothing in common with United States defence requirements but were designed for aggressive purposes. General Vessey said that the "MX" missiles enabled them to strike blows on Soviet command posts and silo launchers. Specialists recall that precisely therein lies one of the key aspects of the strategy of the first nuclear strike. The Pentagon general factually also confirmed that the sinister plans of the Reagan administration, which is going to earmark over 280,000 million dollars in the next fiscal year for the Pentagon, is still oriented on a protracted nuclear war expecting to win it. The general said that they must show their readiness to wage war. Whether this war will be protracted or not, General Vessey cynically said, is a strictly emotional difference.

U.S. PRESSURING NATO ALLIES ON EUROMISSILES

PM221523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent V. Drobkov: "They Are Pressuring Their Allies"]

[Text] Brussels, 19 Mar - A session of the NATO special consultative group on nuclear arms control has been held in the capital city of Brussels devoted to the problem of the forthcoming deployment of the new medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. The main aim of the meeting, observers here note, was Washington's attempt to "reassure" the West Europeans who are expressing alarm increasingly loudly at the U.S. Administration's bellicose course. In recent days a number of Washington's West European NATO allies have appealed to the United States to propose something more than the deliberately unacceptable "zero option" at the talks underway in Geneva with the USSR on the problem of medium-range nuclear missile armaments in Europe.

The U.S. Administration, considering the mood of its closest partners, is trying to create the impression that it is almost ready for a constructive response to the new Soviet proposals. As R. Burt, chairman of the special consultative group and U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said at a press conference at the end of the meeting, the 1979 NATO decision on the deployment of the missiles "remains the basis of our policy and our joint efforts." At the same time R. Burt's statement contained hints of a certain readiness of the United States' part "to study all suggested solutions to the missile problem."

The NATO special consultative group session has thus become the latest round of U.S. pressure on its partners, an attempt to mislead public opinion as to who is really to blame for fueling the threat of war in Europe.

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION TO U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD200025 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] This week the Norwegian Parliament discussed that country's cooperation within NATO. During the debate, the largest opposition party, the Norwegian Labor Party, suggested that NATO take new initiatives at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and, to reply to the Soviet proposals. Our commentator Nikolay Gratsianov writes:

The Social Democrats' [as heard] proposition was rejected but only by the minimum majority of one vote. This proves that in Parliament, as well as in the broad mass of public opinion in Norway, there is a growing number of opponents to the installation of Pershing II's and Tomahawks on European soil. The movement for the categorical refusal of the deployment of these missiles in Europe in general is escalating, particularly after the formulation of the Pentagon's doctrine on the possibility of a limited nuclear war on the continent and after Washington's refusal to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which has committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In the last few days, it has been learned that over the past 2 years the Pentagon has been discussing the installation of cruise missiles in Norway and Denmark. This proves that the reticence of the Norwegians and Danes was well-founded in the face of the aggressive whims of the American Administration.

The movement against the missiles is not characteristic of northern Europe alone. Belgium and the Netherlands have not yet accepted the installation there of cruise missiles. The second chamber of the Netherlands Parliament has just asked the government to draw up concrete proposals in order to reduce the commitments imposed on the country within the framework of the NATO decision on nuclear rearmament. After the recent parliamentary elections to the FRG Bundestag, it was representatives of the ecologists who spoke out against the deployment of the American missiles. The position of the Greek Government is similar. The head of the Spanish Government, Mr Filipe Gonzalez, declared himself firmly opposed to the presence of nuclear weapons in Spain.

These tendencies are becoming an increasingly important factor in European politics. Western Europe does not want to go along with Washington in its obstinacy in imposing on it a new round of the nuclear arms race. With ever greater insistence it invites the American leaders to examine the Soviet proposals aimed at ensuring equality between the USSR and NATO in medium-range missiles in Europe, while reducing to an equal level the number of aircraft capable of carrying medium-range nuclear weapons. These propositions, founded on the principle of equality and equal security, effectively enable the appearance of Pershing II's and Tomahawks in Europe to be ruled out. At the same time they open the way for a substantial and definitive reduction and for the total elimination of nuclear weapons, whether tactical or medium-range, on the continent.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES EUROPEAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM212351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer Y. Matveyev under the rubric "Discussion on a Topical Subject": "An Idea Which Is Gaining Substance"]

[Text] For at least a quarter of a century now there has figured on the agenda of European affairs the question of steps and measures that could halt and reverse a process which was begun in the mid-fifties by the U.S. military. The point at issue is the growing extent of the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons beyond U.S. borders. Western Europe has been and still remains the main destination of this nuclear expansion.

It is well known that this is one of the most densely populated regions of the world. Over three-fourths of the population of Western Europe is concentrated in cities, and this figure rises to about nine-tenths in the FRG and about four-fifths in the Netherlands. Until World War II the Rhine-Ruhr region was considered a giant "human anthill." During the postwar period the conurbations, in other words the merging of large and small towns into one another, started spreading from the Ruhr along the entire central section of the Rhine all the way to Frankfurt Am Main and Ludwigshafen, and eastward along its tributaries up to Stuttgart. A similar situation prevails in the Randstad region in the Netherlands, which has a concentration of 4.5 million people today. The conurbations of other West European countries approach this size.

And it is no secret to anyone that military installations, bases and depots with the most lethal and destructive weapons are located close to ancient cathedrals, tight huddles of residential districts, industrial enterprises, parks, and rural land. According to official U.S. data there are now about 6,000 U.S. nuclear warheads at over 100 military bases in the FRG, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and other countries. A further 1,000 such warheads are on board U.S. aircraft carriers, intended to be "used" in the event of a conflict in Europe.

There is a limit to everything. Even the most conservatively-minded residents of the FRG, for example, are becoming increasingly aware of the perniciousness of the "presence" of foreign means of warfare on the territory of their country. The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK recently published a report from the small West German town of Bitburg, famous for its picturesque surroundings and its beer. Until quite recently the town's citizens, famous for their conservatism, were rather indifferent toward the U.S. Air Force base established there soon after the end of the war. Nevertheless, they became quite agitated at the news that a U.S. cruise missile base was to be set up near the town. Bitburg's mayor was also up in arms. In a letter to West Germany's defense minister he expressed categorical objections to "the construction of a missile base in this locality, because it already has an abundance of military installations."

One of the most densely populated West European countries is the most highly saturated with U.S. means of mass destruction! It is not surprising that the realization of this fact is disturbing more and more citizens of the FRG and other West European countries.

It is significant that government circles in the West have now started to consider the consequences of such a concentration of nuclear weapons in the center of the continent. This recently prompted the Swedish Government to address a proposal to the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member-states, as well as to the NATO member-states, that a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons be established on the continent about 300 km wide: 150 km on each side of the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-states. What is meant by battlefield weapons are the tactical weapons that are part of the armaments of troop formations of division and brigade strength.

The Soviet Union did not delay with a constructive response to the above-mentioned initiative. Our country, together with the other socialist countries, has for a long time striven for steps in this direction. As early as in March 1956 the USSR proposed that a zone be established in central Europe, in which it would not be allowed to "deploy atomic military formations or any types of atomic or hydrogen weapons." In the fall of 1975 the Polish Government -- after consultations with the governments of the other Warsaw Pact member-states -- advocated the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in central Europe that would extend over the territory of the two German states, the GDR and the FRG, as well as of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

In the period since then this idea has been suggested on several occasions and in different forms, but each time it has come up against a categorical refusal by the United States and its NATO allies to discuss it.

And yet the NATO strategists despite their fierce opposition, have not succeeded in consigning this idea to oblivion. Over the last few years it has been discussed more and more actively and animatedly among the public and at official levels. It was discussed at the congresses of the Socialist International. And it is not only the center of Europe that is under discussion. The idea of nuclear-free zone is taking root increasingly strongly in the north and the south of the continent and in the Mediterranean. The ultimate goal is to turn the entire continent into a nuclear-free zone.

Under today's conditions this may appear unrealistic or unattainable. But when millions of people in different countries are fired by this idea, it becomes -- in a certain sense -- a physical force.

Our country has treated the Swedish proposal with all the seriousness it deserves since it leads in the same direction as the efforts made by us over a long period of time. This is why the Soviet side, in its reply to Sweden's proposal, drew attention to the need for more effective measures than envisaged in the above-mentioned proposal. The USSR advocates the expansion of the zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons to 500 or 600 km, that is, some 250 or 300 km further west and further east from the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-countries.

What are the bases of such an approach? There are several essential factors. In the first place are the technical specifications of the weapons that are the subject of the Swedish proposal. Battlefield nuclear weapons can strike targets at a distance of up to 600 or 700 km. It would seem that the 300-km zone in central Europe, free from such weapons, would hardly be capable of substantially limiting the possibility of such weapons being used in the event of a conflict.

Meanwhile, a supporter of the Swedish idea such as E. Bahr, member of the presidium of the board of the Social Democratic Party in the FRG, expressing himself in favor of the idea, has written that the suggested zone "would raise the nuclear threshold in the event of a conflict and would thus create additional political security and trust." Quite a few influential figures in the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy are reasoning along similar lines in welcoming the Swedish initiative. But in contradistinction to many other supporters of this idea, E. Bahr makes the creation of such a zone conditional upon one important stipulation: In his view it need not affect nontactical weapons systems.

Does this mean that neutron weapons could be deployed within the zone? After all, in the opinion of authoritative Western experts such weapons have been developed in the United States so as to reduce the nuclear threshold, in other words to untie the hands of militarist circles which, in the event of a conflict, would like to bring neutron weapons into play in Europe at the earliest stages, to be followed by other types of mass destruction weapons.

What has been said so far fully applies also to the question of whether or not medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads could be deployed in the said zone. Could it be that the initiators of the Swedish proposal introduced it with the intention of legalizing "through the back door" the presence in the proposed zone of such weapons that are extremely destabilizing for the situation in Europe? Of course not. It would not make sense if one type of mass destruction weapons were replaced by another, even more powerful, even more destructive!

Furthermore, as the Soivet reply points out, if the width of the suggested zone were maintained at 300 km, this would not affect the potential of tactical aircraft that could be armed with nuclear weapons.

It is well known that the USSR informed Sweden of its readiness to participate in negotiations that would be devoted to discussion of the Swedish initiative, bearing in mind the above-mentioned considerations and including the question of monitoring the fulfillment of commitments that would be undertaken by interested states with regard to such a zone.

Erich Honecker, general Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, recently sent a letter to FRG's Federal Chancellor H. Kohl suggesting that the FRG Government support the Swedish initiative. At the same time the GDR expressed readiness to offer its entire territory in the event of a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons being created, provided equality and identical security were observed.

This approach by the socialist countries was received positively by Stockholm. Nevertheless, official circles in Bonn, which are affected most directly by the issue in question, are taking their line not from the sentiments of the broad strata of population in their country but from the obstructionist positions of Washington and NATO staffs.

Judging by statements of representatives from NATO Headquarters, the removal of battlefield nuclear weapons from "the important region" is clearly at variance with the strategy of this bloc, which is based on first use of nuclear weapons in the event of a conflict. People in NATO refuse to accept anything that would in the slightest tie the hands of the authors of such a defiantly militarist and monstrous strategy!

General Rogers, supreme commander in chief of NATO forces, Europe, repeated as early as in June 1981, in one of his interviews, John Foster Dulles's wild views about "brinkmanship," affirming that "people who forcefully advocate the creation of regional nuclear-free zones obviously lean toward neutralism...." This term was a dirty word for the State Department chief in the fifties. He was obsessed with the idea that the entire world should take its cue from Washington. And in our days Rogers, wagging his finger at those who are striving to curb nuclear arms, harps on the supposed fact that the Soviet Union's support for the creation of nuclear-free zones is "a tactical ruse creating an illusion of security...."

In the NATO chief's views "security" means mountains of U.S. nuclear weapons accumulated by the Pentagon mainly on the territory of Western Europe. Rogers and company suppose that they can feel comfortable on the other side of the Atlantic while planning "limited" and other nuclear conflicts on foreign territory, although such "comfort" for them is something quite illusory. And what about the people in the countries which these functionaries want to turn into the arena of such conflicts!

This is why the idea of nuclear-free zones is not dying down but, on the contrary, is gaining more and more concrete substance and is assuming more and more clearly defined outlines.

SOVIET GENERAL REVIEWS USSR ARMS PROPOSALS

OW220430 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0110 GMT 13 Mar 83

["By the Globe" talk by Professor Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, doctor of philosophy, from the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program -- recorded]

[Text] In our talk today we will dwell on the Pentagon's plans for Western Europe. The Political Declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact member-states puts great emphasis on Europe. It says in particular that the participants in the conference who signed the declaration consider preventing further expansion of a new round in the European arms race to be their main and key task.

In fact, Europe, one of the cradles of the world's civilization, today essentially represents an arsenal with an enormous quantity of weapons, both nuclear and conventional. Western Europe and the NATO countries today essentially represent a potential arsenal, a potential bridgehead for a major war.

Now it is under these conditions that the proposals which were formulated in the Political Declaration have met the most lively response from many progressive social and state figures of the whole world. The proposals essentially boil down to decreasing the level of confrontation in Europe, cutting down the number of nuclear weapons, cutting down the number of nuclear weapons carriers as well as decreasing the amount of conventional assets and arms.

But unfortunately, not everybody in the NATO countries has responded to these proposals positively. What is the meaning and the essence of this matter? As you know, 3 years ago a decision on the so-called further arming [dovooruzheniye] of the NATO countries in Western Europe was adopted at a NATO Council session. On the basis of falsified data and statistical tricks, it was "proved" that the Soviet Union supposedly has a large and decisive superiority in nuclear missile assets over the NATO countries. President Reagan asserted directly that this correlation supposedly totals six to one in favor of the Soviet Union.

However, on the basis of irrefutable data, and this has been repeatedly proved -- moreover, just a year or two ago many Western bourgeois figures also admitted this -- an approximate parity or balance of forces exists in Europe today, as it did a year or two ago. Particularly in Europe today, a balance exists which includes the presence of approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons carriers in the NATO countries and approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons carriers in the Soviet Union.

Now, according to the NATO decision. This dual decision amounts to having talks with the Soviet Union. However, if the Soviet Union will not compromise, then by the end of this year, 1983, almost 600 new cruise and Pershing II missiles will be deployed in Europe, thereby further arming NATO. So according to NATO plans, almost 600 of these missiles are to be deployed by the end of this year in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

What do these 600 new missiles represent? Take Pershing II missiles, for instance. These are mobile missiles, which are relatively unobtrusive. The cruise missiles are highly accurate missiles which fly at low altitudes above the ground and carry nuclear warheads. The existing parity essentially will be destroyed if these 600 new missiles are deployed. If, as we think and this is indeed so, the parity is now on the order of one to one, then if the 600 new American missiles are deployed in these countries, the correlation will be one to one and one-half.

These plans, of course, these NATO plans which were nurtured by the Pentagon, and on the Potomac, cannot mislead anybody. The proposals which were formulated in Comrade Andropov's 23 December address at the solemn session in the Kremlin, as well as the proposals formulated in the Political Declaration, view this problem very clearly and provide a decision stemming from the principle of equal security. What is the point of these proposals? The point of these proposals is the fact that we are ready for a real zero option for this problem to remove all missiles from the European Continent. NATO is not ready for this. We proposed the removal or reduction by one-third of the missile potential in Europe. NATO is not ready for this either. We then proposed the following solution, that we would agree to remove the same number of missiles as the United States currently has in Europe plus those they want to deploy there, keeping only the same number of missiles as Britain and France have. In other words an absolutely fair solution. We would leave the same number of carriers in Europe as oppose us. We still have not received a worthy response to this, our very just and wise proposal, formulated by our party.

In order to justify the course of increasing nuclear arms, and whipping up the arms race they continue, as usual, to resort to the notorious myth of the so-called Soviet threat.

How can one fail to remember one very apt expression of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, which he made as far back as in 1919. He said that those who yell about Red militarism are nothing more than political swindlers, who themselves do not believe in this folly. But these political swindlers of our time possess power and they plan this power, they plan to use it, and we cannot fail to consider this.

The most deserving response of Soviet servicemen, in both the Army and the Navy, to all these plans is to increase military preparedness and vigilance towards those who view the entire world through a gunsight.

CHERVOV DISCUSSES U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY

AU221157 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Mar 83 p 4

[APN military commentator V. Morozov interview "specially for ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI" with Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, military-political expert: "Love of Peace, American-Style" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] A certain caution in handling problems of war and peace has been observed lately in the speeches made by the Washington administration leadership. Sometimes, even a "love of peace" by the United States has been stressed. What can you say about this?

[Answer] It ought to be stressed above all that Washington's frontal attack on detente and its open propaganda of the cult of force have caused a wave of indignation among world public opinion, in the United States itself among other places. This had to lead to a change in tactics, still keeping however to the expansionist foreign policy and aggressive military doctrine which envisages a preventive nuclear strike. Now, representatives of the American Administration are putting on the uniforms of "guardians of peace" as if they were bent on disarmament. Even Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has begun saying that America's strategic aim is to "prevent war." And yet only recently has he repeated in every speech that "the road to peace leads via preparations for war." In any case, Washington's official policy and its actions show that the statements of high-ranking White House officials and Pentagon representatives on the subject of a "love of peace" are superficial. Let us take the example of the use of nuclear arms. Official documents say that in all probability, the United States will be the first to use a tactical nuclear weapon according to an earlier prepared plan. Washington is working on new types of weapons to make the first strike and is trying to deploy "Pershing" and "cruise" missiles in Western Europe. Pentagon representatives present the view that "the NATO bloc should have the right to make the first strike."

To support this stance, general statements are made about a "Soviet threat" and about the fact that the West does not trust the Soviet Union. This is why the West should have the right to self-defense since the USSR, as American strategists say, is suddenly stepping up a war against the NATO states, and the West should therefore be ready to reply with nuclear weapons.

Every intelligent person understands that all these arguments are built like sandcastles. Similar slanderous thoughts occurred among the Hiterlite occupiers during World War II. Hitler even justified his attack on the Soviet Union as a "repulse of the danger of the USSR marching into Europe."

Right now, all the world knows that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are doing everything possible to prevent a nuclear war. The socialist states have made more than one proposal about reaching an accord on a complete ban on the use of force and on the nonuse of both nuclear and conventional weapons. The Soviet Union has officially placed itself under an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This means that a Soviet nuclear weapon, tactical or otherwise, will never be a first-strike weapon. The socialist states have offically propose' that NATO and the Warsaw Pact sign a treaty on the mutual nonuse of force and on maintaining peaceful relations. However, NATO and the United States have so far failed to answer even this appeal. In the meantime, the United States is imposing one military program after another and is working out numerous alternative scenarios for a nuclear war, a "restricted" nuclear war, a "protracted" nuclear war, and so on.

[Question] The U.S. Administration is accusing the Soviet Union of "expansionism." What can one say about such accusations?

[Answer] This is an open attempt to blame someone who is innocent. Let us look at the map of the world. There are 1,500 American military bases and installations at a distance of thousands of kilometers from the United States, and almost all of them are pointed at the USSR. Regardless of the already existing bases, the United States is currently setting up new bases in various regions and locating military contingents there equipped with nuclear weapons. The U.S. military presence in all corners of the globe is getting bigger in the eyes of the world. Washington itself admits that it declares entire regions as "vital interest" zones. The Pentagon is establishing special commands, special "quick reaction" forces and special formations to transfer forces and armaments to these zones "in exceptional circumstances."

Huge military budgets are being approved in the United States, and increasingly modern weapons systems are being created. It is in the United States, not the USSR, that demands are being made to back down from the pacts and agreements which had been made earlier concerning arms limitations. It is in the United States that official statements are made about the aim to overtake all other countries as far as arms are concerned. And what can one say about the American attempts to disturb the currently tolerable nuclear balance of forces between the USSR and the United States and thus achieve superiority? This is exactly what the American side's actions during the Geneva nuclear armaments reduction and limitation talks are meant to achieve. For the same purpose, the United States wants to "arm" Europe with missiles of the "Persing II" and "cruise" type at any price and against the will of Western communities. The cynical statements of Pentagon representatives that American weapons are supposedly good and the Soviet ones bad are also for this purpose.

[Question] In order to justify its policy of stepping up military preparations, the Washington administration often uses history as a witness. It is said that the United States had a monopoly on nuclear weapons after World War II, from which it emerged without very serious losses, but used them only for peaceful purposes. Although it could have acted differently, it did not. Is that really so?

[Answer] Of course individuals can "interpret" historical events in their own way to meet concrete egoistic aims, and they do this with varying degrees of subjectivism. But there exists an objective history composed of actual facts which cannot be distorted for long. These form a foundation of truth. The fact that the United States tried to mould the world in its own image and impose a so-called pax Americana on nations immediately after the war is not a conjured up idea; it is true. The United States applied all possible measures to achieve its goal: military pressure, political blackmail and economic diktat. It even developed its network of military bases. However, the United States was not in a position to impose its conditions on the Soviet Union; not because it did not want to, but because it did not have enough strength to do so even in those times when it possessed a nuclear monopoly. All the same, the United States displayed such intentions, which are evidenced by the plans for a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

The American nuclear monopoly led to the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The United States is the only nation to have used nuclear weapons, something that cannot disappear from the memory of nations. Now, many Americans are thanking God that their nuclear monopoly did not last for long. Nevertheless, it managed to reduce two Japanese cities to ashes. That is why the question of what the United States was capable of doing at that time also remains unanswered. Besides, this question is still valid today, when Washington does not want to follow the Soviet Union's example and place itself under an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

[Question] One often hears that the nuclear superiority which the United States had for a long time served to guarantee peace in the world. Does history confirm this?

[Answer] One cannot alter history. The Washington administration has sometimes been pushed into committing actions which placed the world on the brink of danger by a treacherous confidence in its own strength. Look how many times the United States has taken part in armed conflicts since the war -- Korea, Lebanon (1958), Cuba and Vietnam. These are only some examples of the "peaceful" activity of American politics.

[Question] Why has the United States needed to remind everyone of "peaceful nuclear measures"?

[Answer] There are certain reasons for this. The false thesis about the U.S. "love of peace" in the past when it possessed superiority over the Soviet Union was needed to suggest that the USSR should not take any steps to repair this abnormal situation. The United States believes that the Soviet Union does not have any right to strive for military equilibrium with the United States. That is why it was necessary to refer to history. In order to justify the present military course which the United States is not abandoning the Washington administration is maintaining that the United States supposedly delayed the buildup of its military potential in the seventies while the Soviet Union did nothing but increase its own potential.

It is not for historical reasons that the United States has needed to call to mind this subject, but in order to make the most of the current situation. In this way, the United States wants to confuse world public opinion and justify its policy of spiraling the arms race any way whatsoever.

[Question] What is the real state of affairs? Has the United States really displayed restraint in developing nuclear weapons?

[Answer] In the seventies, the United States doubled the number of nuclear armaments in strategic places and now has more than the USSR. This is what the American "restraint" really looks like, but the Washington administration prefers not to talk about it because the United States is not pleased with the idea of equilibrium, which serves the cause of peace and is a decisive element acting against Washington's aggressive and expansionist policy.

BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED ON CEMA COOPERATION

MAGYAR HIRLAP Interview

AU181742 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Mar 83 p 7

[Interview with USSR Academician O.T. Bogomolov, director of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute, by MAGYAR HIRLAP economic policy section head Istvan Matko and Moscow correspondent Hanna Szalay, in Moscow, date not given: "With a Common Strategy -- Interview With Academician Bogomolov in Moscow; Decisive Aspects of Macromanagement and Integration"]

[Text] What is thought about the international political and economic challenges of the eighties in the Soviet Union? How do they affect the Soviet economy and CEMA cooperation? These were the questions we sought the answer to in Moscow. Academician Oleg Timofeyevich Bogomolov, director of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, answered questions pertaining primarily to CEMA, and Vadim Aleksandrovich Trapeznikov, director of the Control and Automation Technology Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, answered questions pertaining to the Soviet economy for members of our paper's staff, Istvan Matko, head of the economic policy section, and Hanna Szalay, our permanent Moscow correspondent.

MAGYAR HIRLAP: At the turning point of the eighties, the socialist community is confronted with a new situation. You said at an international economic conference in Austria last year that both the socialist national economies and CEMA cooperation itself must be adjusted to the new situation. What do you regard as the most important thing in this, particularly in view of the fact that a conference of the CEMA countries will be held at the highest level in the near future?

Convertibility, Stability of Value

Bogomolov: This cannot be answered in a simplified way. In my opinion, a great deal should be done to make our cooperation more effective and ensure that it makes a more favorable reciprocal impact than heretofore on the development of each member-country. Therefore, with regard to cooperation, new joint decisions concerning economic strategy are needed. The concrete directions of this must be worked out, and we must perfect the mechanism of cooperation and exchange conditions. Perfecting relations encompasses a whole array of tasks of a nature which is already generally known by us. To single out the most important one: raising coordination onto a considerably higher standard than heretofore in development strategy. I would list here energetics, improving the technological standard and the production and supply of foodstuffs and public utility goods. It is not accidential that preliminary discussions are now in progress on the documents that will be submitted to the top-level conference for endorsement.

MAGYAR HIRLAP: Do you not think that modernizing the CEMA monetary system is one of the strategic questions, since cooperation is subject to a large extent also to monetary relations and the function of a common currency? How could the role of the transferable ruble be strengthened in the interests of improving cooperation among the member-countries?

Bogomolov: This is a very difficult question, which I am going to answer with my personal opinion, because a position that can be called a definitive one has not yet developed on this issue. Many people would answer your question as follows: The problem is not the enhancement of the role of the transferable ruble and consolidation of its monetary functions, but a better supply of the CEMA countries' markets with good quality products. Well, this is partly true because the larger the quantity of and the better the quality of the commodities that are brought to the market, the easier it is to resolve the rest of the problems, including monetary-credit problems. All currencies are more stable the more commodity and gold coverage is behind them. However, along with this, we know also that an international clearing system

has a reciprocal effect on the commodity turnover and the division of labor and that the more perfectly organized a mutual clearing system is, the smoother cooperation in the integration processes is in every area. Unfortunately -- the way I see it -- the transferable ruble and the mechanism of its application cannot yet be called sufficiently well thought-out and perfect today.

With regard to its functions, the transferable ruble determines a whole array of questions, as compared with the CEMA countries' national currencies. In the last analysis, practice shows that the member-countries use convertible currencies with each other to carry out transactions of a portion of deliveries above planned levels. And this, too, makes a perfecting of the system of mutual settlements necessary as soon as possible.

The transferable ruble must be turned into a currency of a more genuine par value, and this would effectively stimulate the integration process. It would definitely mean an economic advantage of for the member-countries. What should we do in practice to that end? I cannot say today, because a lot of joint work is still needed to work out the answers. I assume that it will be done, since joint activity has already begun in this direction and it would be worth accelerating it. The ultimate objectives remain those that have been laid down in the comprehensive program. We must make efforts to ensure the convertibility of the transferable ruble vis-a-vis the national and Western currencies. Of course, this is not a task for the near future, because we should attain first a better-balanced and then a positive trade account with the developing countries and ensure also the stability of the transferable ruble's value.

To be sure, the prices of the products we deliver to one another are constantly increasing, but we do not have a mechanism that would offset the credit losses. This also calls attention to the fact that we must modernize our credit terms as well. As we know, first-rate borrowers now obtain credit with a 10-12 percent interest on the world market, but the interest has been also much higher. At the same time, there are great differences in terms of which credits are granted on the world marketand in CEMA. I do not want to say by this that we should adopt these terms. On the contrary, our terms are based on the mutual guaranteeing of preferences. However, economically they should be better grounded and more rational.

With Open Cooperation

MAGYAR HIRLAP: Can the raising of CEMA cooperation onto a higher level mean a turning inward of our community?

Bogomolov: We have never striven for collective autarky -- On the contrary. We regard relations with the rest of the world -- the developing countries and the advanced capitalist countries -- as an important prerequisite for peace and detente and, indeed -- on the basis of mutual advantage -- for the economic development of all participants. This is consistent with the interests of not only the socialist countries, but with those of mankind as a whole as well. However, the situation with regard to relations between countries with different social systems has changed recently. Capitalism is going through its most serious crisis since World War II and trends to weaken and aggravate relations are strengthening in the policies of several capitalist powers, primarily in the policy of the U.S. Administration. We cannot pretend not to notice this process: We cannot afford not to react to it. The socialist countries make allowances for these endeavors -- primarily for the processes and changes that take place in the world economy -- with regard to business relations with the Western countries. What is more essential is the fact that we want to continue expanding cooperation with them on the basis of mutual advantage and the mutual observance of interests, because the trend of the weakening of East-West reciprocal economic impact is inconsistent with both the requirements of the future and world interests. The CEMA countries are endeavoring to exert an impact contrary to that trend. East-West cooperation and business relations should be extended also to areas in which we could occupy more advantageous positions.

Some Hungarian economists are of the opinion that we should adopt a position with more initiative -- a more defensive one -- in relations with the West. This is correct, but it is not easy. It is particularly not easy if each CEMA country tries to do so alone, because protectionist barriers are very high in the West. In addition, the competition is very strong so that if we want to go the Western markets -- not with products like foodstuffs, fuels or raw materials -- then we must attain a very high technological standard and we must be very flexible regarding the requirements of importers. Therefore, strengthening integration serves not only the purposes of internal relations, but the improvement of our competitiveness on the world market as well.

In Concert, Voluntarily

I would like to emphasize one more side of the problems. Certain conclusions must be drawn from other experiences of East-West relations as well. Cooperation in the seventies and eighties is very edifying in this respect. Let us take, for instance, indebtedness, or the problem of industrial cooperation. The latter has not always proved as advantageous as we expected. I feel that what is needed is coordination of the strategic approach to a greater extent among the CEMA countries also in this area. The administrators of the leading capitalist countries -- the seven -- meet annually. They will gather in Williamsburg in the United States in May this year. They meet annually in order to elaborate a joint economic-political approach, primarily their policy, toward the socialist countries. At such meetings the United States strives to induce its NATO partners and Japan to accept the hard U.S. economic-political line vis-a-vis the CEMA countries, to make them consent to turning economic relations into an instrument of political objectives. And irrespective of the fact that the allies of the United States do not share this view -- that is, they defend their own position, the coordination of the treatment of the economic relations maintained with the socialist countries is growing stronger among the Western countries. This fact inevitably raises the need for the CEMA countries not to defend themselves singly from unfriendly steps. Against this, we must work out an active and offensive and, consequently, collective policy.

Of course, how we should pit ourselves against this deliberate act of taxing relations is a complicated question. I think that here, too, a joint strategic modality of treatment should be elaborated. This does not mean that there is a need for a joint position on every detail; that would not even be possible. However, a concerted, voluntarily developed conduct is to be desired on important questions, issues in principle. We thank you for the discussion.

Discusses Bloc Economic Policy

LD230515 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 22 Mar 83

[The "10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; correspondent Ilena Baranyai report from Moscow on his interview with academician Oleg Bogomolov -- Bogomolov comments recorded in Russian fading into translation]

[Text] The development of socialist economic integration so far shows that the CEMA member countries have attained significant results in those areas where their coordinated activity has most come to the fore. Specialization and joint ventures and the participation in the socialist division of labor have served the advance of the community and at the same time promoted the development of [words indistinct] member country.

(?We can be glad) even if all socialist countries and the CEMA have in recent times met many kinds of problems and -- though to varying degress, but nevertheless without exception everywhere -- a more modest growth than before can be felt. The analyses become especially lively as the high-level CEMA meeting approaches, for at that meeting the cooperation strategy of the 1980's and 1990's will be determined. One of those thoroughly acquainted with the issue in the USSR, academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of an academic research institute dealing with the economic issues of the socialist world system, first of all replies to the question: What is the reason for the difficulties facing the CEMA countries?

[Begin recording] [Bogomolov] The processes that are taking place today in the European socialist countries are most correctly described as a transition between the broad-based economy that prevailed in the past and an intensive economy. The change is naturally not without difficulties; it is connected with objective and subjective factors, with a certain transformation of economic policy and economic strategy. For this reason there has to be a breakaway from the ferrotypes of economic awareness and thinking.

Among the difficulties of the transition is the fact that the socialist countries' economic performances capacity and production apparatus are fairly big today, and their further expansion and modernization demand incomparably bigger investments than before. At the same time appears the limitedness of nonrenewable natural resources, of fuel and raw materials, together with their more expensive exploitation. Of course, this does not mean that the Soviet supply of these will cease to the member-states, which continue to receive from the USSR the major part of their requirements. But the trend of the 1970's can no longer be made to prevail when, for instance, the oil production in the USSR grew by 20-25 per cent over 5 years while the export of energy carriers to the socialist countries grew by 70-80 percent.

Labor problems have contributed to the difficulties of the CEMA states, scientific development today demands much more money -- this is a branch needing much capital -- and environmental protection expenditures have risen. In addition to all this, the external conditions have altered. The cold war winds that blow from beyond the sea harm West-East relations, including the possibilities for paying our debts and interest.

[Baranyai] [Words indistinct] the socialist countries' capitalist debt amounts to a total of about 80 billion rubles. Did this have to come about, and how much does this aggravate the economic situation of the socialist community?

[Bogomolov] The CEMA countries in the 1970's naturally tried to acquire adequate investment sources for the modernization of their national economies, for the development of new branches, and so. In a normal economic situation this debt does not represent any danger, but repayment does pose problems amid the phenomena of the capitalist crisis, when on the Western markets protectionism is growing. This obstructs exports, though not only through exports can the balance of the external balance of payments be restored. The CEMA countries have drawn conclusions from the new situation in their strategies. The central part of strategy in the 1980's is the boosting of intensity. This supposes essential changes both in the mechanism of economic direction and in its branch structure and technical basis. We can achieve this more successfully the more the actions of the individual countries are coordinated. The international concentration of the experiences of socialist economy is a considerable reserve of ours. The most responsible part of a direction is the shaping of economic strategy.

We know from experience that incorrect indications of investment and branch priorities and insufficiently thought-out changes in consumption and in its structure have caused serious damage. In central planning, which by no means signifies a plan directive method, the indication of long-term development trends and bilateral and multilateral coordination of objectives and tasks become especially important. [end recording]

[Baranyai] Oleg Bogomolov listed among the tasks of economic strategy, which can be expected to prevail in future and which are already now appearing, the reduction of energy and material intensive branches and technologies, the considerable raising of the standard of the machine industry, and the increase of the production and goods exchange of agriculture and the food industry. In every socialist country balance problems exist, although in varying degrees.

[Begin recording] [Bogomolov] The closer linking of the mechanisms of the national incomes naturally comes up, and this opens the way to the utilization of the advantages of socialist integration. The socialist countries naturally do not force upon each other their management and organizational solutions. These decisions belong exclusively to the sphere of national sovereignty. But the deeper study of practices, the joint assessment of experiences, help the proven principles to be utilized in the peculiar circumstances of a given country. The depth of economic reforms and the economic mechanism, the participation in international relations, naturally varies. In one country reforms are more radical, elsewhere they are less so. But there are common denominators to which it is worth paying attention. Such, for example, is the endeavor to develop more correct proportions between central direction and enterprise independence. The main emphasis is now on the latter. There is a need to use better the economic means of direction, to increase the role of prices, credit. Taxes and financial regulations in the asserting of national interests. The search for the best economic solutions is underway, because the results of the reforms are not yet sufficiently seen in the strengthening of investment discipline, in the speedier utilization of scientific achievements, in the growth of productivity, in energy material saving and the increase of competitiveness.

[Baranyai] These are at the same time also the [word indistinct] of intensive management which were also discussed at the latest party congresses of the CEMA member countries. What does the scientist-economist dealing with the economic life of the socialist community expect from the high-level CEMA consultation?

[Bogomolov] The tasks determined at the party congresses include the corrdination of the economic policies of the CEMA countries, the fact that, in addition to the conventional coordination of the 5-year plans, there is a need for comprehensive strategic solutions. This is not the subjective desire of one or another country or sister party; it is the objective necessity of the present-day developments. There is a need for solutions which create adequate independence of the socialist countries and their technological-economic independence from the capitalist world. We must solve for ourselves a whole series of problems, because the U.S. embargo policy limits the acquisiton of technology on Western markets. But this does not mean a turning inwards, because the socialist countries stick by their former policy to develop cooperation and business relations with every country regardless of their social order. [end recording]

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEETS IN PORTUGAL

Focus on U.S. Missile Deployment

LD221059 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Lisbon March 22 TASS -- The 33rd meeting of the NATO nuclear planning group at the defence minister level has opened in strict secrecy in the resort township of Vilamoura (Algarve Province) today.

According to the information leaked to the local press, the main item on the agenda is the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, cruises and Pershing-2s, in Europe. Portuguese newspapers point out that the European NATO members are offering ever stronger resistance to the "zero option" proposed by U.S. President Reagan. According to DIARIO POPULAR, Reagan's "zero option" only puts a brake on the Soviet-American Geneva talks. It is obvious that this option is unacceptable to Moscow.

Portuguese national radio has reported today that the nuclear planning group is also going to discuss questions related to the production and deployment of neutron and chemical weapons.

'Shrouded in Top Secrecy'

LD221419 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Lisbon March 22 TASS -- A regular session of the NATO nuclear planning group has been opened in the small Portuguese town of Vilamoura in Algarve Province. It is attended by the defence ministers of the NATO member countries (without France and Iceland). The representative of Spain, which suspended integration of the country into the military structure of the bloc, attends the session as observer.

The proceedings of the session are shrouded in top secrecy Vilamoura has now been converted into a veritable fortress. The streets are patrolled by jeeps carrying armed-to-the-teeth soldiers, military helicopters are constantly overflying it, and a Portuguese warship is anchored in close proximity. Afraid of anti-war demonstrations, the authorities deployed reinforced patrols of policemen and gendarmes and plain-clothes agents.

According to information leaked out in the press, the main item on the agenda of the militaristic rally in Vilamoura is the deployment of 572 American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of a number of West European countries. Caspar Weinberger, the United States defence secretary, who had arrived for the session expressed his intention to press the partners to reaffirm their "firm position" in favour of beginning the deployment of the missiles late this year notwithstanding the mounting resistance to these dangerous plans of the United States and the NATO top clique on the part of the West European public.

He also emphasized that the United States was not willing to discuss any other proposals except the notorious "zero option" which had been condemned by the public as non-constructive, not promoting a success of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

The position of the United States was hastily supported by Britain's Defence Minister Michael Heseltine with whom Weinberger had held a private meeting before the opening of the session.

The Portuguese radio reported today that the session was also going to discuss questions related to the manufacture and deployment of neutron and chemical weapons.

The session of the nuclear planning group is presided over by NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS NEW UN ECE SECRETARY

PM181739 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Interview with Klaus Axel Sahlgren, executive secretary of the UN ECE, by correspondent V. Kuznetsov in Moscow: "An important instrument of economic cooperation" -- date not specified]

[Text] Since the beginning of the year the Finnish representative Klaus Axel Sahlgren has held the post of executive secretary of the UN ECE. The ECE, which comprises 32 European states as well as the United States and Canada, is called upon to play an important role in strengthening the economic foundations of detente and in developing relations between West and East. The new ECE executive secretary is concluding his first working visit to Moscow. IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Kuznetsov asked Sahlgren to give his view on the importance of the work of the ECE.

The range of problems with which the commission deals is very varied, Klaus Sahlgren stated. A considerable proportion of them relate to questions of preparing proposals in accordance with the mandate of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. I would like to emphasize that at a time of a worsening economic situation in the world, energy crisis and growing ecological difficulties the need is increasing for joint efforts by states of the region in seeking mutually acceptable solutions to these problems. Much depends on good will and the desire to cooperate. Aware of the importance of relations between West and East in the system of international contacts, we must show a responsible and serious approach to the problems of economic cooperation in the region. For this purpose we have at our disposal a well-oiled mechanism -- the ECE.

This is not the first time that I have been in Moscow, Sahlgren said in conclusion. I have been on visits here both as a Finnish diplomat and as a representative of international organizations. I have many friends in the Soviet capital and I hope that our meetings and talks will help to adjust the aims and tasks and to better prepare upcoming measures within the ECE framework.

UNCTAD SAYS U.S. TRADE POLICY 'DISCRIMINATORY'

LD182015 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] New York March 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets report:

In the period from 1980 to 1982 alone developing countries lost about 21,000 million dollars as a result of discriminatory trade policy which is conducted by the leading capitalist countries, with the United States at the head. Using political, economic and financial levers they impel weaker partners to constantly reduce prices of raw materials which are the staple item of their exports. This conclusion has been made in documents of the Secretariat of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which have been issued here.

U.N. experts believe that to turn back the tendency, which is pernicious to the developing countries, is one of the main tasks of the 6th UNCTAD session which is to be held in Belgrade in June this year. In their opinion, one cannot expect that the situation will change on its own. Purposeful actions are necessary to stabilise prices of raw materials.

Specialists propose to work for conclusion of a series of agreements on prices of various raw materials that would enable young states to increase their export earnings in the next [words indistinct] years by at least [figure indistinct] million dollars. The UNCTAD Secretariat also recommends developing countries to broaden trade between them and take steps to widen economic links with socialist countries.

There is no ground to hope that the United States and its allies will heed in real earnest the advice from experts. On the contrary, the protectionist measures, being taken by those powers, "work" in the quite opposite direction. According to the American press, trade exchange of a total volume of about 30,000 million dollars was the target of special protectionist restrictions by the end of 1982. This does not include exports of textile from young states for which the West set particularly strict limits.

The extreme right-wing circles in the United States are conducting against UNCTAD a malicious campaign, declaring against any "concessions" whatsoever to Asian, African and Latin American countries.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL TO VISIT USSR LATE MARCH

PM221007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On the UN Secretary General's Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union toward the end of March.

IZVESTIYA CITES FRENCH DELEGATE ON CSCE PROGRESS

PM221451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by IZVESTIYA V. Vernikov: "At the Madrid Meeting: Discussion in Progress"]

[Text] Madrid, [no date given] -- The revised draft basic document submitted by the delegations from neutral and nonaligned countries is at the center of attention of participants in the Madrid meeting. As the draft's authors declared, they have striven to help resolve a problem on which agreement is yet to be reached and thus contribute to the speediest successful conclusion of the meeting.

The discussion and study of the submitted draft is going on in the so-called contact working groups. Delegates are to express their views on it in line with the rules of procedure already adopted at the Madrid meeting. The head of one delegation has already spoken. Not at the Palace of Congresses session hall, however, but from the pages of Sunday's issue of the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS.

This was the head of the U.S. delegation, who hastened to declare to all who would listen that the revised draft could be even better and that he is "somewhat disappointed with our friends from the neutral and nonaligned countries." The suggested time for the future European conference, and much else, is also not to his liking. And so, in what has already become normal for him and is a sign of bad taste, the head of the U.S. delegation, sparing no words, attacks the USSR and subjects readers to the entire hackneyed arsenal of stereotype fabrications about the domestic and foreign policy of our country and the other fraternal socialist countries.

In actual fact, that is by no means the determining factor in the climate of the Madrid meeting now. Your correspondent asked French delegation head Curien to express his opinion of the state of affairs at the present stage. This is what he specifically said:

"We have all worked especially actively and the discussions in contact groups have also progressed in one direction: the quest for agreement and for reaching a compromise on various aspects of the basic documents which are causing contradictions. This has not been an easy task. Each delegation has defended its country's position, but we have all striven to find a common language, to find mutually acceptable alternatives, and the problems of security have been discussed most actively; and this is understandable, bearing in mind the complexity and importance of the issue.

"This issue is being discussed not only here in Madrid, but also in Geneva and in Vienna. We French consider that all countries participating at the current meeting must reach a common understanding of the importance of preserving peace and security on the continent. Now we have a draft document which reflects this problem, and we must strive to reach agreement on defining the mandate of the future conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and achieve disarmament in Europe. We are certain that the improvement of the climate of confidence is an important issue and that mutual notification of military maneuvers and troop movements will help preserve tranquillity and clarify countries' intentions.

"Our main desire," Curien said in conclusion, "is not just to achieve a quick conclusion of the Madrid meeting but to agree on a clear and mutually acceptable basic document which reflects the progress on the problems discussed. This would be very good news for all peoples."

U.S. STANCE AT GENEVA RIGHTS SESSION SCORED

PM181749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "What To Give Priority To"]

[Text] The 39th session of the UN Human Rights Commission has completed its work in Geneva. Plenary sessions lasting 6 weeks made it possible graphically to reconstruct an objective picture of the observance of the fundamental provisions of international human rights pacts in various countries.

What is most important in this sphere? These discussions gave undoubted priority to the fundamental right -- to life. The majority of the participants resolutely advocated removing the threat of war, curbing the arms race and ensuring international peace. The session exposed the dangerous nature for all mankind of Washington's militarist doctrines aimed at preparing for nuclear war.

Life itself now poses the question in such a way that, without ensuring that millions of people have the opportunity to work, all talk of their rights becomes pointless. The impact of this indisputable truth was felt at the session by the delegations from the United States, Britain, the FRG and other Western states in which the problem of employment has been painfully aggravated. They all had to admit to facts of mass unemployment in their countries, the high cost of medical services and higher education, and so forth. The fact remains that in many capitalist states possessing a highly developed economy and tremendous national wealth economic and social rights remain an unrealizable dream for the majority of the population.

The constructive course of the session plainly irritated Washington. This was why American diplomacy resorted to the assistance of an oft-used (and just as many times beaten) card -- it tried to divert the discussion of human rights away from its mainstream. "Forgetting" about the suppression of human rights in their own home, the Washington mentors set about teaching others justice and virtue from the forum's rsotrum. It was they who dragged out into the light a draft resolution with slanderous fabrications about the situation in Poland. This action was condemend by the majority of delegates as an attempt at gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign socialist state.

The show put on by the U.S. propaganda services was of no assistance to its authors whatever. In Geneva attention was once again drawn to the fact that Washington is aiding and abetting Pinochet's criminal regime, which in only 9 months of last year jailed more than 24,000 Chilean citizens, the fascist goons of El Salvador and Guatemala, the South African racists and the Israeli aggressors who provoked the bloody carnage on Lebanese soil. As at the previous sessions, incidentally, the U.S. delegation alone took the war criminals of Tel Aviv under its wing.

The commission has done a large volume of work. It has once again focused international public attention on the neuralgic ganglia of present-day human rights problems -- which is, above all, to ensure peace and to ensure man's right to life.

'DIRECTIVE 75' 'VAIN' ATTEMPT TO PRESSURE USSR

LD230624 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 22 Mar 83

["Sabotage Doomed to Failure" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The Reagan administration really resembles an elephant in a china shop, taking so impudent and at the same time clumsy actions in its unchecked claims to world domination. As has been indicated by secret Directive 75 of the National Defence Council, which was signed by President Ronald Reagan and which came to light recently, Washington thinks in the categories of cold war and adventurism. Blinded by hatred for communism, the Reagan administration, utterly ignoring the deplorable experience of the past and not reckoning with reality in any way, has worked out plans to put economic pressure on the USSR in a vain attempt to undermine its socio-economic system and to make the Soviet Union play according to U.S. rules.

Helmut Sonnenfeldt, professor at John Hopkins University, former senior staff member of the National Security Council, has drawn attention to that actually maniacal nature of the Washington administration's subversive designs.

He has stated that if efforts to change the character of the Soviet Union become the main direction of U.S. politics, then the Americans will be in for endless disappointments.

This conclusion is substantiated by the entire historical experience. Various methods from the arsenal of economic warfare were repeatedly used in the past against the Soviet state in a desire to undermine it. And what? They did not prevent the Soviet Union's great economic advance and did not make it in any way "play" according to anyone's rules. The Reagan administration's attempts at influencing through economic blackmail the USSR's domestic and foreign policy are more prospectless now that the Soviet power possesses a mighty economic potential.

Experiences also teaches that those countries which rashly resorted to such actions, as a rule, proved the losers in economic and trade "sanctions" with regard to the Soviet Union. Already under the Reagan administration the curtailment of trade-and-economic contacts with the USSR resulted for the United States in a loss of orders worth billions of dollars and tens of thousands of job opportunities. Similar telling losses were sustained by those capitalist states which blindly followed the U.S. restrictions. It is no wonder that the imposition of trade-and-economic sanctions with a view to subduing the Soviet economy have been described by the Canadian newspaper TORONTO STAR as real nonsense. The U.S. San Francisco CHRONICLE has described such a course as fruitless. According to Western press estimates trade turnover between East and West has amounted to 80,000 million dollars a year and provides millions of people with job in Western Europe and other countries. This acquires particular importance in the conditions of acute economic difficulties and mass unemployment in the capitalist world. In these conditions the U.S. endeavours to draw its allies into an "economic war" against socialist countries will undoubtedly lead only to sharper confrontation over this matter between Washington and its partners.

TASS SAYS U.S. OVERPLAYING SOVIET THREAT

LD230604 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 22 Mar 83

["Pitching It Strong...." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 22 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The overzealous statement by President Ronald Reagan and his Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger as to a U.S. disastrous lag in the military field and the fantastic data being given by them on the Soviet Union's superiority in virtually all indicators of military might have started yielding results different from those which the U.S. present administration had expected.

Together with a sense of proportion in their speeches the U.S. leaders have also lost the U.S. peoples trust. Some representatives of the conservative circles of the USA are now laying the blame for the upsurge of the anti-war movement in the United States on representatives of the present administration who have obviously overdid it in intimidating the Americans by a mythical "Soviet military threat." Richard Reeves writes in PARADE magazine that some of Weinberger's best friends began regarding him as a "hawk" who raises a false alarm. Both friends and enemies blame Weinberger for undercutting the Americans readiness to gradually increase military expenditures.

Even high-ranking representatives of the Pentagon have apparently decided to moderate their ardour in the campaign around the so-called "Soviet military threat." In an interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, General John Vessey, Jr., chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff, who was asked whether the military situation is really that bleak and lopsided, stated: "If the picture we have painted appeared that grim to the public, then we have painted it inaccurately."

General Vessey would have lost his position if he started calling for reaching accord on limitation and reduction of arms. Of course, he did not go to that. His interview in the journal is headlined "Why the U.S. Must Stay in the Arms Race." However, he decided that in this situation it is better to show a minimum of sincerity than continue to lie impudently.

Vessey directly stated that the Pentagon wants to get funds for attacking enemy command bunkers and missile silos quickly. The general thus admits that MX and Trident-2 missiles are needed to the present administration for building up a first-strike counter-force potential. As is known, it is senseless to attack enemy silos during a retaliatory strike, for there would be no missiles any longer in those silos.

Vessey displayed somewhat more frankness than his immediate superiors. Unfortunately, he did not show either more reason or greater interest in ensuring an effective security of his own country.

U.S. 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' AGAINST USSR DECRIED

OW2108O5 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0935 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Talk by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace]

[Excerpts] Hello, dear friends. Recently, in connection with a new intensification of flagrant anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda and subversion being carried out by the US and NATO intelligence services, the number of your letters on this topic has increased. The authors of these letters resolutely condemn this activity, and a little later I will acquaint you with some of these letters. At the same time, many of you have requested that we describe how this activity, called psychological warfare in the West, is organized, who manages it and what aims these people pursue. Let us devote our talk today to this issue, which is truly important and topical.

Comrades, I strongly recommend that you visit your library and read a book just published by the Molodaya Gvardiya publishing house. The book, "The CIA Against the USSR" by Professor Yakovlev, contains an enormous amount of factual material, which exposes the base mechanics of psychological warfare against the USSR and other socialist countries, as well as the developing countries. Also read another book which is simply called "Psychological Warfare" and was published by the Mysl publishing house late last year.

In these books you will find interesting information on which tasks the U.S. intelligence services set themselves in carrying out the idea of a crusade against us, which was proclaimed by U.S. President Reagan on 9 June last year in his speech to the British Parliament.

The brunt of psychological war is aimed against the socialist countries, which are quite unabashedly called "hostile countries" in the United States. According to (Allard von Schach), a West German theoretician, who shares the views of the transoceanic instigators of psychological war, the organizers of psychological war are striving to ensure -- and I quote -- that the people of the socialist countries become conscious or unconscious bearers of Western ideas, that feeling of general discontent arise there, which are a precondition for internal change and transformation of the system in these countries. No more and no less. This is no longer propaganda, but genuine, subversive activity in its dirtiest form.

This was well put by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in his report at the solemn meeting last year devoted to the 112th anniversary of Lenin's birth. What is Washington doing now? Comrade Andropov said at the time that one hysterical propaganda campaign is replacing another. They either tell people about a Soviet military threat, unabashedly lie about the United States' strategic lag, frighten people with international terrorism or weave myths about events in Poland, Central America and South and Southeast Asia. For them, this is logical insofar as the imperialists can foster mass destruction weapons and push the world toward war only by hoodwinking the masses.

Of what good, for instance, are U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statements in which he repeatedly appeals to his supporters to organize a crusade against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries? Of what good are the persistent attempts by U.S. and NATO propaganda, repeated from year to year, to accustom people to the idea of the alleged inevitability of a thermonuclear war?

Now what is all this for? In order to intimidate us? But the Soviet people have sound nerves and, besides, we have taken care to properly strengthen our security and ensure arms equality with those who presently threaten us so frankly. Equality -- I stress that, comrades. We do not need military superiority insofar as we are not planning to attack them. So the openly declared cannibalistic aspirations of these gentlemen to force us to reject socialist ideas are doomed to failure.

Nonetheless, the psychological warfare services of the United States continue to operate with the utmost intensity. From month to month and from year to year its mass information media -- or more correctly disinformation media -- wage their campaign of slander against us, one campaign after another, attempting to bend Western public opinion toward supporting the White House's anti-Soviet policy. However, with little success.

Comrades, I will cite a concrete example. As you recall, President Reagan exerted great efforts last year to ensure that the West European countries would cancel their contracts with the Soviet Union for the supply of equipment for the gas pipeline through which the gas they purchase will be piped from Urengoy. The governments of West Europe resisted, however, rightly pointing out that in crisis conditions, they cannot manage without Soviet orders. This would threaten them with an even greater increase in unemployment. Washington then decided to use political subversion in the form of psychological warfare.

So, in June 1982, obviously prompted by the U.S. special services, a certain so-called association for defending human rights, operating in Frankfurt, headed by a traitor who escaped just punishment for collaborating with Hitler and who fled the Soviet Union, made an unsubstantiated allegation that our Urengoy-Pomary gas pipeline is being built by convicts.

The calculation was simple: to influence public opinion so it would demand that West European governments refuse Soviet gas carried by the pipeline allegedly built with the forced labor of convicts. This canard was picked up and immediately transmitted throughout the world by obliging press agencies, which I have mentioned before, and published on the spot by all the bourgeois newspapers as a No 1 sensation.

In Paris, for example, the FRANCE-SOIR newspaper on 6 July published this deceitful report under a banner front page headline: "Siberia: 100,000 Convicts Are Building the Gas Pipeline."

However, this crazy fabrication was immediately repudiated by TASS. Foreign correspondents invited to the gas pipeline construction site were convinced that the fabrication about the convicts was dreamt up. However, the bourgeois press continued its dirty business as if nothing had happened. Here are some pearls of their slandering eloquence. I quote: The shadow of watchtowers falls on the barbed wire barriers stretching thousands of kilometers along the Siberian gas pipeline. Will we agree to be accomplices of the Siberian warders? Must we become dependent on the Soviets by purchasing their gas?

In Vienna, agile correspondents of LE MONDE and LE MATIN newspapers found a certain former Soviet citizen, Albina Yakovleva, who stated that she knew for certain that over 90 percent of the gas pipeline builders were convicts. This nonsense was published. The NOUVELLES LITERAIRES newspaper made an even more absurd contribution to this campaign by stating that it knew for certain that these convicts were not Russians but Vietnamese. The LIBERATION newspaper provided its own version: The gas pipeline is being built by political prisoners.

In Washington, they watched the development of this campaign, which lasted from June to November, and chuckled with delight. Only when newspaper readers got fed up with the delirious fabrications about the gas pipeline and the French Government confirmed that French firms would honor our orders did a State Deparmtent spokesman say: We have no evidence of forced labor being used on the gas pipeline construction. Even the CIA dissociated itself from the dirty slander campaign which was obviously unleashed with its participation. A CIA representative told reporters: The use of forced labor on the gas pipeline construction is unlikely because this work requires skilled labor. This massive and costly campaign stopped immediately. It burst like a child's balloon pierced by a needle.

So what? The organizers of this psychological warfare shook themselves like beaten dogs, and began to prepare new anti-Soviet activities.

Now Reagan is attempting to raise psychological warfare to a new level. He began in 1981 by uniting the agency engaged in international communications with USIA, the foreign political propaganda service, and formed a single international communication agency, appointing his personal friend, the Californian millionaire Wick as its chief. This Wick shocked even experienced Washingtonians with his aggressiveness. Speaking on 23 October 1981 in the National Council of Local Organizations for International Affairs -- it exists in the United States -- he declared that the United States is in a state of war with the Soviet Union. Now, when the budget is being prepared for the 1983-84 fiscal year -- and you know that in the United States the fiscal year is calculated from 1 October to 1 October -- Wick again says he needs more. Speaking on 6 March at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee session, he demanded that the budget for his propaganda department be increased to $711.4 million, referring to the fact, quote: The Russians are very well prepared to wage a war of ideas. The future will show whether Congress allocates such an enormous sum to USIA, but it can be said for certain that regardless of the amount of money these gentlemen spend in the war of ideas, they will not be able to defeat us, because they have hardly any ideas of their own.

Their weapons are not ideas, but a sorry advertisment for a defunct system of oppression of man by man, slander and open threats of war, subversive activities, flagrant interference in the internal affairs of other states, and finally bloody covert operations of the CIA -- the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The lengths these gentlemen went to can be seen in this example. The documents cited in Yakovlev's book "The CIA Against the USSR" show that the scheme of destabilizing or undermining socialist countries is still popular in Washington. As a result, they dream, capitalism would be restored in the Soviet Union and power would be turned over to supporters of Washington. This wild scheme was not thought up today, comrades. It turns out that soon after the end of World War II, on 18 August 1948, a completely secret directive of the National Security Council, numbered 20.1, was ratified in the White House. This directive entitled "U.S. Aims Toward Russia" occupying 33 pages of close text, was declassified only 30 years later.

One directive followed another, but the basic direction of U.S. policy remained unchanged and the precept that the United States must struggle to overthrow Soviet power was, and remains, its foundation. A straight line links these Truman era schemes with the current President Reagan's program speech in the British Parliament in which he proclaimed a crusade aimed, as he said, at relegating Marxism-Leninism to the ash heap of history.

After acquainting myself with all these plans, comrades, I involuntarily remembered my visit to the notorious Hoover Institution for studying questions of war, revolution and peace in Stanford, the United States, in the late sixties. There, I was shown a portrait of the last Russian tsar, Nicholas the sanguine, hanging in a place of honor. Reagan is an honorary member of this institution, and its personnel are now among the closest advisers of his new administration.

Of course, all this emigre rabble has no political significance of its own. However, the fact that Washington continues to foster illusions that the United States will be able to reverse the course of history must attract our attention, particularly since the psychological war being expanded against us by the U.S. Administration has another side, which is carefully concealed from the public eye. This is the subversive activity of the CIA, which includes a broad spectrum of covert actions, from engaging in diversions and recruiting spies to organizing undeclared wars, terrorists murders and attempts to provoke coups in countries where the regime is not favored by Washington, as occured, for example, in Chile and a number of other Latin American, Asian and African states.

You can read about all this in greater detail, comrades, in my brochure "History of Dirty Tricks," published 4 years ago by the Sovetskaya Rossiya publishing house.

Today the U.S. Administration is again intensifying the covert operations of the CIA within the framework of psychological warfare. It was no accident that on 23 June last year President Reagan visited the CIA and delivered a report in which he glorified its personnel, whom he called the heroes of the sombre twilight struggle, and there before the eyes of these more than dubious "heroes" he signed a law sentencing anybody who names one of them, even if information were gleaned from previously published sources, to 10 years imprisonment. It appears that an impenetrable iron curtain has again been lowered over the covert activities of the CIA behind which it will be able to carry out criminal operations. The conclusion here is clear, comrades. You and I should intensify our vigilance.

I have a little time left to say that our people, judging by the letters we receive, understand this well, and quite correctly assess the psychological war which is presently being intensified by the United States, NATO and their leaders.

PRAVDA VIEWS REAGAN'S 'DISTORTION' OF REALITY

PM230901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov's dispatch under the rubric "The Press Testifies": "At Variance With the Facts"]

[Text] Washington, 21 Mar -- Following the U.S. President's speech on radio, THE WASHINGTON POST recently published an article entitled "Reagan's World and the Real World," in which it used specific examples to show that many of his statements and utterances are a distortion of the real state of affairs.

Here is a typical example. In one of his regular radio addresses to his compatriots President Reagan decided to speak about "Reagonomics" -- the term attached to his economic program. "To tell the truth," the President said, "that is not the name I would have chosen.... But that would not be so important if this term were not used to denote something that has supposedly failed."

Judge for yourselves whether Reaganomics has failed, writes John (Berri), the newspaper's economics commentator, citing fact after fact.

Thus, the Reagan administration predicted in February 1981 that the U.S. GNP would increase to $1.56 trillion in 1982 and that the level of unemployment would fall to 7 percent in the fourth quarter of 1982. In addition, the administration promised that economic growth and the reduction in appropriations for domestic programs would result in a balanced budget for 1984.

But what do we see? Last year the GNP (combined output of goods and services) totaled $1,476 trillion -- which was 5.4 percent less than the administration had predicted. At the end of 1982 the GNP was 2.4 percent lower than when President Reagan arrived in the White House.

Further. The level of unemployment in the fourth quarter of last year stood at 10.7 percent -- 3.7 percent above the administration's forecast and approximately 3 points higher than in January 1981. As regards the promised balancing of the budget in 1984, in fact, THE WASHINGTON POST points out, the budget is shaping up for a deficit of $200 billion, that is, treble the deficit before Reagan took up office.

And here are some examples of political acrobatics and distortions of the real situation, which THE NATION magazine cites in its latest issue.

At his 11 November press conference last year President Reagan maintained: "My military expenditure programs amount to less than 2 percent of GNP." But in fact, according to a statement by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in Congress at the beginning of last year, U.S. military spending is at the level of 5.9 percent of GNP. In the budget for fiscal 1983 it exceeds 6 percent, while at the end of the President's 5-year arms buildup program costing $1.8 trillion it will reach 7 percent of GNP.

As a characteristic example of Reagan's view of the world THE NATION also cites the President's statement to reporters on 4 December last year, in which he called President Rios Montt of Guatemala a figure "wholly devoted to democracy." According to press reports, the regime of this "democrat" has "brutally annihilated more than 2,600 Indians and peasants" and practices "widespread killing, including executions without trial or investigation of many rural inhabitants, including whole families, as well as persons suspected of sympathizing with...opposition groups."

CHINA

LATEST ROUND OF PRC-USSR TALKS REPORTED

LD231100 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1922 GMT 22 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Foreign media is giving a prominent place to the conversation between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Qian Qichen, special representative of the PRC Government at the Soviet-Chinese political consultations. As THE WASHINGTON POST notes, on the Soviet side the readiness to seek ways to normalize relations with China and the existing possibilities of a gradual broadening of bilateral ties and contacts, which will facilitate a general improvement of bilateral relations, has been stressed.

The head of the Chinese delegation has already returned to Beijing. Answering correspondents' questions on the results of the Moscow consultations, he said the atmosphere was calm and the consultations were useful. The sides agreed, Qian Qichen noted, that the third round of consultations will take place in Beijing.

Tashkent on Talks

GF221116 Tashkent International Service in Uighur 2330 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] On 21 March, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko conferred with Qian Qichen, the PRC special representative to the Sino-Soviet political talks and vice minister of foreign affairs. Qian Qichen, in the course of the talks, explained the PRC's position on Sino-Soviet relations and international issues.

The Soviet side expressed preparedness to continue its efforts to find ways and means of normalizing its relations with the PRC, confirming that there are possibilities for normalizing relations between the two sides for [word indistinct] in Central Asia and that relations between the two countries will contribute toward a general improvement in [word indistinct].

Both sides confirmed that the holding of political talks between the Soviet Union and the PRC constitutes an important development.

PRC VICE MINISTER CITED ON TRADE TALKS

PM221639 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Mar 83 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Interview with Jia Shi"]

[Text] A Chinese trade and government delegation headed by Jia Shi, PRC vice minister or foreign economic relations and trade, has spent 3 days in Tbilisi.

The guests visited the Georgian SSR exhibition of national economic achievements, familiarized themselves with the exhibits at the Georgian state arts museum and the museum of Georgian folk architecture and life and made a trip to Mtskheta and Gori.

Tbilisi GORISPOLKOM and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade's agent [upolnomochennyy] at the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers held a dinner in the Chinese delegation's honor.

On 13 March the delegation left Tbilisi for Moscow.

Before their departure, Jia Shi, the head of the Chinese trade and government delegation, gave an interview to GRUZINFORM correspondent Yuriy Goldman:

[Question] What are your impressions of your stay in Georgia?

[Answer] We are pleased that we had the opportunity to visit Soviet Georgia and its beautiful capital, Tbilisi. It is a city with an ancient history and heroic traditions, a garden-city. It made a deep impression on us. We visited the Georgian SSR exhibition of national economic achievements. On familiarizing ourselves with the exhibits showing successes in the fields of economy and culture, we were convinced of how rapidly your republic's economy is developing. I will also long remember our visit to Georgia's ancient capital -- the city of Mtskheta.

[Question] How do you assess the results of the trade talks which ended in Moscow recently between the USSR and China, and what in your opinion are the prospects for the further development of trade between our countries?

[Answer] The trade talks for 1983 between China and the Soviet Union took place successfully. We spent considerably less time on the talks than in the past. A considerable increase in trade turnover between our countries is planned. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the trade talks. I think that, with the sides' sincere desire to develop trade, broad opportunities are opened up for us in this field. I am sure that, in adhering to the principle of equality and mutual advantage and in consideration of requirements and opportunities, trade between China and the Soviet Union will be further developed. I want to wish Soviet Georgia and its ancient capital further successes and prosperity, Jia Shi said in conclusion. I want to take this opportunity also to convey warm greetings to the inhabitants of the Georgian SSR.

PRAVDA ON FAILURE OF PRC-U.S. TEXTILE TALKS

PM221359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Contradictions Not Removed"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar -- One more round, the fifth, in the Sino-American talks on exports of Chinese textiles to the United States has ended unsuccessfully.

As XINHUA reports, the American side did not move toward China. The previous round of the talks between the two countries was broken off 2 months ago because of the manifest discrepancy in the sides' positions. During this time the American Administration has unilaterally established restrictions on imports of approximately 30 types of textile products from China. In response to this the PRC Government announced a "freeze" on imports of cotton, soybeans and synthetic fiber from the United States. In the course of the talks, as already reported, the Chinese side is seeking an annual increase of 6 percent in exports of its textile products to the United States. Washington, however, is stubbornly resisting this, safeguarding the interests of the "kings" of the American textile industry, and advocates limiting the growth in imports of Chinese textiles to 1 or 2 percent.

SINO-SOVIET BOUNDARY RIVERS COMMISSION MEETS

OW221328 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA) -- From 22 February to 21 March 1983, the Sino-Soviet joint commission for navigation on boundary rivers held its 25th regular meeting in Blagoveshchensk (Hailanpao), USSR. At the meeting the two sides discussed questions of navigation and shipping channels work in the boundary rivers between China and the Soviet Union including the Heilong [Amur] River, Wusuli [Ussuri] River and Ergun River, and reached agreements on most of the questions discussed. The two sides agreed that the 26th regular meeting will be held in China, and a specific date will be decided upon later. The two sides signed a summary of the meeting on the above-mentioned agreements.

JAPANESE PUBLIC PROTESTS U.S. CARRIER'S VISIT

'Enterprise Get Out of Japan!'

LD212005 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The U.S. nuclear powered aircraft carrier Enterprise and the ships escorting her, which took part in the major military exercises Team Spirit 83 held by the Pentagon and Seoul regime off the shores of South Korea, has called at the port of Sasebo in Japan today. The Enterprise did not appear in that port for 15 years, since its first call in mid-January 1968 which touched off a powerful wave of popular indignation and protests. As a result of clashes between the police and demonstrators, who literally blocked the port, more than 500 persons were injured and many were arrested.

Today the streets of Sasebo were again full of protesting people who chanted "Enterprise get out of Japan!" This angry chanting echoed all over that country.

The Japanese public assesses the call of the American aircraft carrier at Sasebo not just as a Pentagon's fresh militaristic action, which was undertaken to demonstrate a widening of the American "military presence".

In the opinion of the Japanese public there are nuclear weapons on board the Enterprise, and thus her visit runs counter to the three non-nuclear principles officially proclaimed by the Japanese Government -- not to possess, not to produce and not to bring nuclear weapons into the country.

It was only last Thursday that Mike Mansfield, the American ambassador to Tokyo, was trying to assure that Washington respected these principles. But American officials made similar statements more than once in the past too. Meanwhile, Reischauer, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, and some State Department officials admitted in private interviews that the USA had even earlier sent its ships and aircraft with nuclear weapons on board to Japan. One should be naive to believe that before calling at a port of Japan or landing on a base on Japan's territory, nuclear weapons are specially unloaded from the American nuclear weapons carriers.

The visit by the Enterprise at a Japanese port is to be followed by a visit by the new American nuclear powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson and the modernized battle-ship New Jersey carrying on board cruise missiles capable of delivering nuclear munitions. Apparently such calls are already becoming common practice. Considering the fact that the Pentagon has also ensured the right to deploy on Japan's territory fighter bombers capable of delivering nuclear weapons, one cannot help drawing the conclusion that the point at issue is a considerable build-up of the American military potential spearheaded against the Asian continent. It is easy to see the danger stemming from that to such a densely populated island state as Japan. Its national interests, just as the cause of peace in the Far East, would be best served not by drawing into Pentagon's nuclear plans, but by a lessening of tensions and a widening of mutually-beneficial cooperation in the region.

Mansfield 'Misinforming' Japanese

LD220250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2015 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar (TASS) -- TASS commentator Maksim Knyazkov writes:

It has been said that Western diplomacy appreciates the skill of putting on a good face when things are going badly. If this is true, then M. Mansfield, U.S. ambassador to Japan, will soon receive thanks from his bosses in the State Department. Having recently met with S. Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, he openly stated that the "the United States firmly adheres to bilateral agreements in the field of security and respects Japan's non-nuclear policy". In this way the U.S. ambassador, in words at least, confirmed the U.S. obligation not to act against three main principles of Japanese policy which has been officially announced by its government: not to produce and not to possess nuclear weapons and not to introduce them to the country's territory.

M. Mansfield's statement would undoubtedly have looked attractive had it not been made literally on the eve of the arrival at the Japanese port of Sasebo of an American squadron led by the aircraft carrier Enterprise, which, according to Rear Adm, G. Rocque (Ret), a leading American military expert, like all ships of this class is carrying nuclear weapons on board.

Moreover, there have been reports that the U.S. Administration has colluded with the ruling circles in Japan to enable Washington to completely ignore that country's "non-nuclear principles". E. Reischauer, former American ambassador to Japan, admitted back in 1981 that a secret "verbal understanding" exists between the United States and the "land of the rising sun" that permits American ships and planes with nuclear weapons on board to call at ports and land at airfields in Japan.

It is also timely to recall an interview which the same G. La Rocque gave to the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI in which he openly admitted that "when entering the ports of foreign countries American warships should not have to remove any nuclear weapons they may have on board."

And, indeed, who can believe that American warships will always unload their nuclear warheads somewhere or simply toss them overboard before entering Japan's territorial waters?

And since this is not the case, then something else becomes obvious. Mr. Mansfield, to put it mildly, is misinforming the Japanese public with the obvious purpose of protecting Washington from another major scandal caused by the unceremonious, hegemonistic policy of the United States even with regard to its closest allies.

Alarm Increasing

PM2209 39 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Japanese Disquiet]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Mar -- The Pentagon intends neither to confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons on board U.S. warships, U.S. Ambassador to Japan M. Mansfield said in connection with the forthcoming visit of the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise to the Japanese port of Sasebo. He gave this explanation at a meeting here with Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe.

The U.S. Ambassador's statement has intensified the Japanese people's disquiet concerning the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan by the United States and the transformation of the country into Washington's nuclear hostage. This alarm has increased particularly since the Japanese Government recently agreed to the deployment of nuclear-capable U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers at the U.S. Misawa Airbase on Honshu Island.

The Japanese Government's indulgence of the Pentagon's nuclear ambitions and Tokyo's acceleration of war preparations contradict Japan's officially adopted pledges not to import, produce or possess nuclear weapons. Nor are they in line with the Constitution, which records the country's renunciation of the creation of armed forces and resourse to war as a means of resolving international disputes.

Weapons Aimed at USSR

OW210320 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise is scheduled to make a port call at Sasebo for the first time in 15 years. This news has aroused big opposition campaigns in Japan, and a neighboring country cannot be indifferent to it. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Afonin makes the following comment:

The fact that the Enterprise will call at a Japanese port at a time when the situation in the Far East is as complicated as it is now can be called a sort of a symbol that Japan is being drawn more deeply into the U.S. Government's aggressive global strategy. The Enterprise is to call at Sasebo after participating in a joint U.S.-South Korean military exterise, Team Spirit 83. The purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate the U.S. military presence in the Far East and its capability to carry out effective combat actions there.

The scheduled visit of the aircraft carrier Enterprise to Sasebo under such a situation only stresses that Japan is taking part in military actions of the Pentagon -- the U.S. Department of Defense -- in the Far East and is joining in the military alliance between the United States and South Korea. The Enterprise's port call again raises the old problem that U.S. nuclear weapons might be brought into Japanese territory or territorial waters in violation of the three nonnuclear principles.

In recent years authoritative figures have testified that U.S. nuclear weapons had been brought into Japan -- and not just once or twice. For instance, the testimonies of former U.S. President Carter and former Ambassador to Japan Reischauer can be cited. As a matter of course, the suspicion has now arisen that the Enterprise might come laden with nuclear arms when it calls at Sasebo this time as well.

Testifying before the House of Councillors Budget Committee, Defense Agency Director General Tanikawa has recently stated that it is necessary for the United States to effectively operate its nuclear deterrent potential. This statement only increases the suspicion about the introduction of nuclear weapons by the Enterprise. As YOMIURI SHIMBUN wrote, the Tanikawa statement can be taken as acknowledgement that the Enterprise carries nuclear arms, even in peacetime. In this connection, ASAHI SHIMBUN called attention -- with sufficient grounds -- to the fact that even though Foreign Minister Abe promised to obtain assurance from the United States that the three nonnuclear principles would be strictly observed, from a military viewpoint it is inconceivable that a U.S. aircraft carrier would remove its nuclear weapons just because it is scheduled to call at a Japanese port.

It is perfectly clear that the concentration of U.S. nuclear potential in the Far East poses a great threat to the security of the countries in the region. The U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in the Far East are, above all, aimed against the Soviet Union. Naturally the Soviet Union cannot but take measures to strengthen its own security. This is all the more so because that threat now comes from Japan as well. For example, the recent decision on deploying U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers, which are capable of carrying nuclear arms, to the Misawa airbase located close to the Soviet border constitutes one of those threats. The Soviet Union is strengthening its own security in view of the increased threat of a U.S. nuclear strike from areas close to Japan, or possibly from mainland Japan. Why is this natural measure being received in Japan with such irritation?

It is an indisputable fact that it is none other than the United States which made nuclear arms appear in the Far East and that Japan is also playing an intermediary role in this appearance. All attempts to regard the Soviet Union in the same light as the United States in this connection are groundless and unpersuasive. The true source of tension in the Far East lies in U.S. nuclear weapons of all kinds. This fact, by all means, must be perceived clearly in order to find the correct path toward easing and removing tension.

The practical way to help weaken the threat of nuclear arms is to put into practice the Soviet proposal for building confidence in the Far East and spreading this confidence-building measure even to the sea.

IMPACT OF JAPAN-NATO COORDINATION PLANS VIEWED

OW200236 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] The Japanese Government is virtually turning Japan into a quasi-NATO-member state. In this connection, Nikolay Aleksandrov has the following comments:

According to a KYODO report, Japan will soon hold high-level consultation with NATO countries to further closely coordinate their policies concerning military and political issues, including the question of nuclear armament negotiations. To this end, a group of friends from NATO countries will visit Tokyo in the near future, and Foreign Minister Abe will also fly to West Europe in May to have talks with the foreign ministers of the NATO countries, including U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. This report proves that the Japanese Government has succumbed to the Reagan administration's pressure to draw Japan more actively into its anti-Soviet strategy. The White House is anticipating the formation in the future of a tripartite military and political alliance among the United States, West Europe, and Japan.

When visiting Washington in January, Prime Minister Nakasone proposed that a permanent organization be set up to establish unified policies between Japan and the NATO countries and to coordinate their measures toward the USSR and the socialist community. This proposal obtained an understanding from the U.S. side. Thus, Japan began to take a far more pro-U.S. attitude than the West European nations, which are allies of the United States. As things stand now, Japan is becoming more "NATO-ish" in its behavior than any of real member-states of NATO, an aggressive bloc. While leaders of many West European countries are increasingly doubtful about the Reagan administration's so-called zero option, the ruling clique in Japan is very actively supporting this one-sided and unrealistic position of the United States.

Contacts between Japan and NATO so far have been made through the Japan-U.S.-Europe parliamentarians consultative council on security problems. This council recently held a meeting with the ambassadors of the NATO countries in Tokyo. A NATO delegation will leave for Tokyo in July to hold new negotiations on the issue of relations with the East. According to Japanese press reports, the Japanese Foreign Ministry has worked out a secret document on the task of coordinating the attitudes of the United States and the West European countries toward the Soviet Union. The recommendations outlined in this document are already being implemented. When Foreign Minister Abe visited West Europe in January, he sounded out the possibility of Japan joining NATO as an associate member so that Japan can participate directly in the activities of NATO, a military and political bloc.

An official Japanese representative said that Japan's contacts with NATO do not include the military area. But, in reality, military officials of Japan and NATO have already established contacts. Representatives of the Japanese military high command recently held regular consultations with officials of NATO Headquarters in Brussels. In this way, Japan has begun to play a distinct role as NATO's Far Eastern force, as it were. This is indeed a very dangerous move. The Japanese ruling circles, who are binding Japan to NATO's strategy, are naturally well aware that they are drawing their country into the implementation of a policy which has nothing to do with insuring the security and national interests of Japan. This policy will make all conflicts taking place in an area thousands of kilometers away from Japan bring negative consequences to the destiny of the Japanese people.

Japan's participation in NATO activities will in fact expand NATO's range of activity into the Far East.

As you know, the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization have recently reaffirmed that they have no intention of expanding their alliance's range of activity. At the same time, the Waraw Treaty Organization has called on NATO members not to expand their bloc's range of activity anywhere in the world. But the NATO countries remain silent about this proposal.

The behavior of the Japanese Government, which is drawing Japan into NATO's adventures, does not accord with the expressed desire of the Japanese friends to develop relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MONGOLIA

PM181655 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Mar, TASS -- A Soviet military delegation headed by Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister, arrived here today. At the invitation of the Defense Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic, it will participate in the celebrations of the 62d anniversary of the formation of the Mongolian People's Army. The guests were met at the capital's airport by Col Gen J. Yondon, Mongolian defense minister; Col Gen S. Lubsangombo, minister of public security; other eminent Mongolian troop commanders; and A.A. Kondratenko, USSR charge d'affaires ad interim in Mongolia.

Received by Tsedenbal

PM181615 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Mar, TASS -- Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, has received here the members of a Soviet military delegation led by Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister. The delegation, which is in Mongolia at the invitation of Mongolia's Defense Ministry, is taking part in celebrations of the 62d anniversary of the formation of the Mongolian People's Army. A conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Yu. Tsedenbal presented I.N. Shkadov with the Order of the Combat Red Banner, which he was awarded for his contribution to strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and their armed forces.

USTINOV CABLE ON MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY

PM181641 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Col Gen Comrade J. Yondon, defense minister of the Mongolian People's Republic

Esteemed Comrade minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I congratulate you and all Mongolian servicemen on the 62d anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

Closely rallied around the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, servicemen of the Mongolian People's Army are continuing the glorious combat traditions of the Mongolian people. Educated in the spirit of internationalism, they are making their own contribution, together with the servicemen of the fraternal armies, to strengthening the defense capability of the socialist community countries.

I wish the Mongolian Peoples' Army personnel big new successes in improving combat skill and fulfilling the tasks set by the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress.

May the inviolable friendship and combat cooperation between the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic strengthen!

With Communist greetings!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Reception Held in Moscow

PM182131 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 83 Second Edition p 3

[Text] Major General S. Gangaanyam, Mongolian military and air attache at the Mongolian Embassy in the USSR, held a reception on 17 March on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, Army General A.T. Latunin, USSR deputy defense minister, generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, pilot-cosmonauts, and representatives of the Soviet public attended the reception.

The military, naval, and air attaches of the embassies of foreign states in the Soviet Union were among the guests.

D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, attended the reception.

MONGOLIAN PARTY SECRETARY ON BLOC PEACE MOVES

PM221603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Peace-Loving Policy"]

[Text] The package of new peace proposals contained in the speeches by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in the Political Declaration by Warsaw Pact member-states adopted at the Prague Conference, was a major step by the socialist community countries confirming the peace-loving character of their policy and their serious approach to the solution of cardinal problems in international life, S. Jalan-ajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, has stated.

These specific proposals indicate the true way to halt the arms race, to disarmament.

The Soviet Union, he said in an interview with a TASS correspondent, plays an exceptionally important role in the struggle to preserve peace and the people's security. The CPSU and the Soviet state show enormous concern for the preservation of world peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

In today's complicated international situation when, through the fault of the aggressive circles of imperialism and of U.S. imperialism in the first place, the arms race is spreading headlong the problems of defending peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe acquire unprecedented sharpness and a global character. Special significance under these conditions attaches to the commitment, undertaken unilaterally by the Soviet Union, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union's peace initiatives take fully into account the interests of the socialist community countries and of mankind as a whole. The MPRP and the MPR Government entirely and fully support the new peace proposals by the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries aimed at curbing the arms race, achieving real disarmament and establishing lasting peace throughout the world, S. Jalan-ajab stressed.

PRAVDA ON U.S. LONG-TERM AIMS IN SOUTHWEST ASIA

PM211711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by unnamed PRAVDA special correspondent: "Under CIA Auspices"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 Mar -- U.S. imperialism and its allies and reaction in the region are directly responsible for the armed aggression against the DRA. Without the political, financial and military support from these forces the Afghan counterrevolution would have become extinct a long time ago. This was demonstrated most clearly by the recent Kabul conference of former members of counterrevolutionary gangs who have gone over to the side of the revolution.

We are armed and trained in military sabotage methods at special centers in Pakistan, said (Mawlawi Salekh Mohammed Otar from Nurestan. We were trained by U.S. and Pakistani instructors. The same story was told by (Omarak Khan Sefi) from Baghlan Province, (Salam), from Qarah Bagh District, (Abdul Satar Rokh) from Herat Province, (Faiz Mohammad) from Jowzjan Province and many other former leaders of counterrevolutionary gangs. The war being waged against Afghanistan, they said, is the war of imperialism and regional reaction.

The scale of the subversive activity of United States and its allies against Afghanistan can be judged from data cited at a press conference in Kabul. There are now more than 100 interventionist training centers in Pakistan alone, set up under CIA auspices. In the 5 years since the April Revolution in Afghanistan the United States has spent $218 million financing the Afghan counterrevolution and its NATO allies, the FRG and Britain, have spent DM60 million and 18 million pounds sterling respectively. Even the U.S. press has published data showing that more than 100,000 bandits have been trained at centers in Pakistan large stockpiles of modern U.S. weapons, including chemical weapons, have been established there. Recently a stockpile was seized in Nangarhar Province.

The anti-Afghan resolutions recently submitted to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives show that Washington intends to openly increase the scale of its interference in Afghan affairs. Some $105 million have been set aside for this purpose in the current year.

The U.S. interference in Afghan internal affairs implies far-reaching plans: attempts to establish supremacy in strategically important regions of Southwest Asia and the Middle East. This impulse has always been directed toward Afghanistan. A book published the other day in Kabul and entitled "Afghanistan, A Comprehensive Revolutionary Protest," says that in the sixties and seventies the United States made repeated attempts to involve Afghanistan in one of its aggressive military blocs in order to get closer to the Soviet Union's borders. However, as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, Afghanistan invariably rebuffed these overtures. Ever since the country has been the target of constant pressure and interference from the United States. It was then that the U.S. intelligence became more active in Kabul and cobbled together the most reactionary forces as a means of securing a reorientation of Afghan Government policy. In the early seventies the CIA enlisted G. Hekmatar and B. Rabbani, leaders of today's Afghan counterrevolution, as agents.

It was then, according to the U.S. magazine COUNTERSPY, that the CIA set up near Peshawar, in Pakistan, the first bases for the military sabotage training of anti-Afghan forces where Hekmatar and Rabbani established their headquarters.

Thus, the overt U.S. interference in DRA affairs, which has grown ever since the April Revolution, is a direct continuation of the longstanding U.S. course toward making Afghanistan a vassal and establishing U.S. supremacy in this strategically important part of the world.

KORNILOV ON 'AFGHANISTAN DAY' IN WASHINGTON

LD221732 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 22 TASS -- TASS political correspondent Yuriy Kornilov writes: It has already become regular practice: The more obvious the irreversible character of revolutionary processes and changes in sovereign Afghanistan, the more vicious the attacks unleashed on that country by those imperialist and reactionary forces which are still trying, contrary to common sense, to turn around the developments they don't like. Fresh evidence of this practice is a provocative anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet show with the participation of U.S. President Reagan staged in Washington the other day.

The stage-managers of that show proclaimed March 21 "day of Afghanistan" but in reality that day became in Washington an occasion for most atrocious slander and lies about Afghanistan and its friends. It is those who have unleashed and are carrying on a full-scale undeclared war against the independent Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to procure arms and equip counter-revolutionary bandit gangs outside the country, who were holding forth in the U.S. capital on their allegiance to "the cause of freedom in Afghanistan." It is those who share with the bandits infiltrated into Afghanistan from without direct responsibility for vicious repression of the civilian population of Afghan villages and for burnt down schools, blown up hospitals and destroyed roads who were flaunting their "support for the struggle of the Afghan people for independence." It is those who are opposing, though in vain, the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, whipping up tension in the region and not shrinking from using dirtiest means, including U.S.-made chemical weapons, against Afghan patriots to further their own selfish political ends who were hypocritically pledging "respect for Afghan identity."

The provocative gathering in Washington, in which members of counter-revolutionary anti-Afghan gangs specifically brought to the United States participated, coincided with another event which strongly worried and outraged millions of people, namely, the invasion of independent Nicaragua by large counter-revolutionary groupings. But is this a chance coincidence? Hardly so. Having staged a noisy anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet show in the U.S. capital, its organizers wanted not only to demonstrate their desire to continue to mount the aggression against Democratic Afghanistan but also to use that show as a smokescreen for Washington to camouflage its aggressive plans and actions in Central and Latin America.

It is an open secret that intervention in Nicaragua is a direct consequence of U.S. aggressive policy, a consequence of the subversive activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency which, as chief of the Nicaraguan state security service Serna had every reason to state at a press conference in Managua, had put together from scattered Somoza gangs a veritable army with modern weapons. It is perfectly obvious that it is the United States that has set up in Honduran territory a system of camps and training centers as bases for Somoza cutthroats. Everyone knows, too, that Somoza goons are commanded by American military advisers and their Israeli "colleagues," who have accumulated, with Washington's support and direct complicity, a rich "experience" of ruthless suppression of the civilian population in Lebanon.

In short, however you look at it, Mr. Reagan and co., who tried in vain at the provocative gathering in Washington to picture the United States as a "bulwark of freedom" and to pass of the piratic actions of bandits in Afghanistan as all but "the Afghans struggle for independence", cannot make the two ends meet. Both the provocative show and the invasion of independent Nicaragua by Washington-armed Somoza thugs only confirm that the Washington administration's entire foreign policy today relies on strength, aggression and diktat and on enslaving sovereign countries and peoples. This fact can never be concealed by a smokescreen on lies and slander.

PAKISTAN WARNED AGAINST INCITING AFGHAN REBELS

PM211237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondent O. Kitsenko dispatch: "Criticism of Anti-Afghan Policy"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Mar -- As the BAKHTAR agency reports, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, well-known leader of the pushtuns and leader of the National People's Party of Pakistan, has sharply criticized the military regime in Islamabad for its policy toward Afghan emigres. That regime, he said, addressing a meeting of his party's activists, grants the right to conduct political work among Afghans located in Pakistan only to the reactionary Jami'at-e Eslami party and denies it to all other parties in the country.

This is intolerable, the pushtun leader stated. The Jami'at-e Eslami party is inciting Afghan emigres to combat their own people. If the authorities do not put a stop to the situation, he warned, this will have grave consequences for Pakistan.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV VISIT TO SFRY

PRAVDA on Tikhonov Departure

PM221043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit to Yugoslavia"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Belgrade 21 March on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

He was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.K. Antonov, N.K. Baybakov, I.I. Bodyul, V.E. Dymshits, L.A. Kostandov, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, Z.N. Nuriyev and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other officials.

The sendoff party included D. Strbac, SFRY charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

N.A. Tikhonov is being accompanied on the trip by V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; N.D. Komarov, first deputy foreign trade minister; V.G. Norozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

Tikhonov Meets With Planinc

LD231034 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers is continuing his official, friendly visit to Belgrade. Here is a report by our special correspondent Eduard Mnatsakanov:

[Begin recording] The capital of friendly Yugoslavia is warmly receiving the head of the Soviet Government, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov. The media is paying great attention to his visit. According to the newspaper BORBA, this visit and the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations reflect the current level of political, economic and cultural bilateral cooperation and will certainly promote the further successful development of this cooperation.

Talks started today in the Federation Palace between Comrade Tikhonov and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council and head of the Yugoslav Government. There was a thorough exchange of views on questions regarding Soviet-Yugoslav relations and on topical international problems. The parties expressed the desire to continue to develop friendly bilateral ties and to enrich and expand the existing forms of cooperation between the governments and working people of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. [end recording]

Comrade Tikhonov laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Avala Hill near Belgrade and flowers were laid at the Monument to Soviet military leaders who died tragically in a 1964 airplane crash.

Further On Talks

LD221442 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade March 22 TASS -- Talks have begun here today between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Milka Planinc, chairwoman of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In the course of the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the sides had a thorough exchange of opinion on a range of questions of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and on outstanding international problems.

Main attention during the discussion on international problems was attached to questions of strengthening peace and international security and preserving detente, and special emphasis was laid on the need to invigorate the activities of all the forces advocating the removal of the threat of nuclear war, stronger peace and protection for the right of the peoples to independence and social progress.

Nikolay Tikhonov drew attention to the new proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, offering good opportunities for resolving outstanding international problems both in Europe and in other regions without prejudice to the security interests of any party.

Milka Planinc appreciated these proposals and initiatives as a contribution towards lessening world tension.

Due attention was paid to question of strengthening security and extending cooperation in Europe. Both sides advocated the early achievement of positive results at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, and also for the successful completion of the Madrid meeting.

The two heads of government voiced concern over dangerous developments in the Middle East provoked by the continued aggression of Israel against the Arab peoples. The USSR and Yugoslavia advocate the early achievement of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, including the ensuring of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent national state. The withdrawal of Israel troops from Lebanon and the fulfillment of the relevant resolutions of the U.N. Security Council constitute the primary task in the present-day situation.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Milka Planinc noted with satisfaction the effective extension of relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological and other fields. Both sides stressed the importance of contacts between the leaders of the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the USSR and Yugoslavia for promoting mutual understanding between the two parties and countries and strengthening friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Tikhonov, Planinc Dinner Speeches

LD222133 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade March 22 TASS -- The Soviet Union will continue building its relations with Socialist Yugoslavia in such a way that they should develop in the proven route of friendship and cooperation, meet the common interests of the struggle for social progress and world peace, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said today.

The head of the Soviet Government now staying here on an official friendly visit, spoke today at a dinner that was given in his honour by President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Milka Planinc.

Pointing to the aggravation of tension and the heightened threat to peace as a result of the actions of the aggressive imperialist circles, above all the U.S., Nikolay Tikhonov said further that the vigorous activity of all forces coming out for peace, consolidation of security, improvement of the international relations is particularly important in this alarming situation. All countries, industrialised and developing, large and small, are responsible for the destinies of peace, for mankind's very existence.

The task of ending the arms race and transition to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, is central in the struggle for the liquidation of war danger, Nikolay Tikhonov stressed. The year 1983 might become decisive for the destinies of Europe, and not only Europe. Implementation of the militaristic plans of the USA and the NATO bloc to deploy hundreds of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe would create a threat to the security of states, undermine stability on the European Continent.

Recalling the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries that advanced a number of concrete proposals aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation, the head of the Soviet Government went on to say:

We do not claim the monoply in the cause of the consolidation of peace. Quite the contrary, while advancing its proposals in the quest of the best solution of the urgent problems of the present our country is always prepared to discuss constructive and honest initiatives of others. The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power so that reason should prevail in international affairs.

We are convinced that by the common efforts of peace forces, the worlds sliding to catastrophe can be arrested, improvement of the situation and the strengthening of international security can be ensured. The anti-war wave is gaining momentum and no one will be able to sabotage endlessly the peace initiatives of the socialist countries, of the Non-Aligned Movement, to oppose the will of millions of people in all countries, on all continents.

We have respect for the Non-Aligned Movement which formalised itself precisely here, in Belgrade, more than 20 years ago. It plays the growing constructive role in the consolidation of peace and international security, in the liquidation of crisis situations, in the defence of the independence of states and peoples that freed themselves from colonial bondage. We welcome this trend of the Non-Aligned Movement that was clearly manifested at the seventh conference in New Delhi.

In conclusion Nikolay Tikhonov expressed satisfaction with Yugoslavia's positive attitude to the Soviet peace initiatives, with the fact that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia find the common language on the vital matters of war and peace, the struggle for disarmament. He also expressed the confidence that the present talks will promote the strengthening of friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of universal peace.

President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Milka Planinc pointed out in her speech that the peoples all over the world are deeply concerned over the aggravation of the crisis in international relations and alarmed by the threat looming over peace and security. We regard undelayed resumption of detente and return to the policy of talks as the sole way out of such a difficult international situation, she said. The process of detente can be durable and complete only if it encompasses all regions and all problems of the world of today, if all countries and peoples participate in this process on a basis of equality. Universal nature of detente is the demand of the time.

The worsening of the situation affects the situation in Europe, too, Milka Planinc went on. We are confident that the negative developments on our continent can and must be arrested. The Madrid meeting of representatives of states, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, gives a fresh impetus to the process of European security and cooperation. Of special importance is the arrangment to convene a conference on measures of confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe.

Yugoslavia declares resolutely for the ending of the arms race and for real disarmament. We support all initiatives and proposals that really open the prospects for the implementation of these goals. The recent address of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee to the parliaments, governments, parties and peoples of the world, and the latest initiatives and proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov are assessed by us as positive and useful. We believe that they should be considered with due attention and seriousness, Milka Planinc said.

I am confident that your visit and the talks will be a new contribution to the further development of friendly relations between our countries, will give a new impetus to the mutual striving for the development of friendship and cooperation in the interests of the peoples of our countries, of peace and socialism.

PRAVDA Previews Visit

PM221601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents V. Skvortsov and V. Sharov dispatch: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade [no date given] -- There is great interest in Yugoslavia in the official friendly visit of N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which has just begun. The press voices the conviction that the arrival of the head of the Soviet Government and his upcoming talks and negotiations with leading figures in the SFRY and the LCY will serve as a new expression of the strengthening friendship between our two countries' peoples and as confirmation of their joint desire and readiness to develop and improve Soviet-Yugoslav ties.

The good relations between the USSR and the SFRY are an important factor of international significance. The principles and accords enshrined in the 1955 Belgrade Declaration and in other documents adopted as a result of Soviet-Yugoslav summit meetings underlie the strengthening of cooperation between our parties and states.

A statement published here by an official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs expresses confidence that this visit by the head of the Soviet Government will serve "the further development of cooperation between the two countries." As the newspaper POLITIKA points out, the Soviet-Yugoslav dialogue in Belgrade will also include an exchange of opinions on urgent problems of international life.

A high level has been reached today in Soviet-Yugoslav trade and economic cooperation. It is developing on an increasingly broad scale and is of a mutually advantageous nature. The dynamics of our ties are graphically illustrated by the growth of commodity turnover. In the last 5-year plan it totaled $18 billion, which was three times the level in 1971-1975; in the present 5-year period commodity turnover is to increase by a further $14 billion. The USSR is now the SFRY's biggest trading partner.

The Soviet Union supplies Yugoslavia with petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, complete power, metallurgical and mining equipment, motor vehicles, machine tools and consumer goods. The SFRY sells our country alumina, lead, zinc, ships, equipment for nuclear power stations, power transformers, automatic telephone stations, metalcutting machine tools cable and consumer goods. Soviet technical and economic assistance is being extended in the construction and modernization of enterprises in key sectors of SFRY industry. More than 70 such projects have already been created. The labor of Yugoslav collectives has in turn received recognition in the Soviet Union, for they have constructed a number of hotels and are working on the route of the gas pipeline from Urengoy to the USSR's western border. Within the framework of production specialization and collaboration between our countries Volga and Kama motor vehicle builders obtain from their Yugoslav partners more than 60 types of subassemblies. In exchange for this, Lada and Kamaz motor vehicles are supplied to the SFRY.

The agreement on cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear power generation is being realized successfully. A number of Yugoslav enterprises have used Soviet documentation to start up the manufacture of steam separators, circular reactor room valves, emergency diesel generators and other complex equipment for nuclear power stations. Exports of these products to the USSR will exceed $200 million in this 5-year plan.

The main directions of Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation were outlined in the long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation program for the period 1981-1990. Thousands of Soviet and Yugoslav labor collectives are involved in implementing it. One of our active partners is the Rade Koncar Electrical Equipment Industry Production Association in Zagreb, which incorporates 50 enterprises. The association's output is well known both in the SRFY and abroad, including the Soviet Union. It supplies our country with transformers, transformer substations, valve control desks and other products. The collective has established close business ties with Leningrad's Elektrosila plant. In cooperation with the Leningrad workers, Rade Koncar has manufactured three 178,000-kilowatt hydraulic generators for the Derdap-1 hydroelectric power station and is starting up the production of other types of generators for power stations under construction in Yugoslavia.

Contacts and ties between our countries embrace not only the economy but also culture, education and other spheres of life. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are consistently pursuing the course confirmed by the 26th party congress of expanding equitable all-around cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY and between the CPSU and the LCY. Soviet people look with sincere benevolence and understanding on the affairs and concerns of Yugoslavia's working people and their active efforts to stabilize the economy and further build a socialist society in their multinational country.

"The long-term, stable nature of the agreements and the profound trust in the partner are a guarantee that equitable economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union will continue to develop, improve and be enriched with new forms which accord with the structure and requirements of both countries' national economies," the newspaper BORBA, organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, wrote on the eve of the visit. "This will undoubtedly be promoted by high-level political contacts, including the visit to Yugoslavia by the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers."

The visit of N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the SFRY will, as the public in our countries expects, be a new step on the way to strengthening and improving Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

USSR-SFRY ECONOMIC TIES VIEWED ON EVE OF VISIT

PM221547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by A. Ardatovskiy: "In Shared Interests"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade [no date given] -- The Yugslav public attaches great importance to the progressive development of relations between the SFRY and the Soviet Union. M. Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium gave a positive assessment of the state of these relations at a recent press conference. In Belgrade it is noted that favorable opportunities exist for further strengthening mutual confidence and multifaceted relations between our countries on the basis of jointly worked out principles and accords.

Full equality, mutual advantage and profound understanding of the partner's interests are characteristic of the businesslike cooperation between the two countries. The stability of our economic relations is guaranteed by their planned and long-term nature.

At the current stage of the struggle for economic stabilization the priority development of power engineering and fuel and raw material extraction and the elimination of the disporportions which now exist in these spheres are of extreme importance for Yugoslavia. For this reason one of the main avenues of our economic cooperation is the participation of the Soviet Union in the construction of new power stations in the SFRY, three of which have started producing electricity, and also in the development of new coal, bauxite and other mineral deposits.

Yugoslavia, in its turn, takes part in the implementation of major Soviet national economic programs, specifically the Food Program and the development of consumer goods production. The Belgrade Partizanski PUT association, for instance, is supplying the equipment and is entirely responsible for the construction of a major leather-tanning enterprise at Rasskazovo (Tambov Oblast). The SFRY is not standing idly by either as regards the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline. It is fulfilling contracts for the construction of three compressor stations.

The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's biggest foreign trade partner. The volume of trade turnover will top $7 billion this year. Deliveries of Soviet oil and petroleum products, gas, raw cotton and timber materials, as well as diverse equipment are extremely important for the country, particularly in the current complex economic situation. "And there is every chance for the planned and dynamic growth of economic cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY not to slacken", the TANJUG agency stresses in a commentary.

Currently the Yugoslav public is looking forward with great interest to the visit by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. On the eve of the visit, the newspaper BORBA particularly stresses the importance of further improving our economic relations. Press organs, including Zagreb's VJESNIK, are expressing confidence that the meetings and talks between the high-ranking guest and the SFRY leadership will impart further impetus to the further expansion and strengthening of Soviet-Yugoslav friendly relations in all spheres in the interests of the peoples of both countries and to the benefit of peace and socialism.

USTINOV VISIT, ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARY REPORTED

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Departure

PM222235 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On an Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers party and the Council of Ministers of Hungary, Comrade Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the USSR, and marshal of the Soviet Union, left Moscow 22 March for Budapest on an official, friendly visit. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Marshal of Engineer Troops N.F. Shestopalov; and also Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District, and other officials.

Among the send-off party was S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador the USSR, and Major L. Varga, military and air attache at the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR.

Meets Kadar, Czinege

PM222301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 Second Edition p 1

[Undated TASS report under general heading: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] The same day [22 March] A meeting took place between J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and D.F. Ustinov. At the meeting, which passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on the further development of comprehensive Soviet-Hungarian relations and certain topical questions of the cooperation of the Armed Forces of the USSR and Hungary. A number of questions of the international situation were also examined.

Taking part in the meeting were: On the Soviet side -- Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and Army General S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; and on the Hungarian side -- M. Korom and L. Czinege.

D.E. Ustinov visited the Hungarian Ministry of Defense where he had a conversation with L. Czinege. Taking part in it were: on the Soviet side -- V.G. Kulikov and S.F. Akhromeyev; and on the Hungarian side -- Colonel General K. Csemi, state secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of Defense; Colonel General I. Olah, Hungarian deputy minister of defense and chief of General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army; and Lieutenant General F. Karpaiti, Hungarian deputy minister of defense and chief of the Hungarian People's Army Main Political Directorate.

Ustinov Returns

LD221959 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Council of Ministers Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, today arrived in Budapest on an official friendly visit.

On the same day there was a meeting between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov. At a meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on the further development of all-round Soviet-Hungarian relations and several topical questions of cooperation between the Armed Forces of the USSR and Hungary. There was also discussion of a number of questions concerning the international situation.

Comrade Ustinov visited the Ministry of Defense of the Hungarian People's Republic where he had a conversation with Czinege, the republic's defense minister.

Today Comrade Ustinov returned to Moscow. At the airport he was met by Comrade Gorbachev and deputy defense ministers of the USSR.

POLISH SEJM SESSION OPENS, JARUZELSKI ATTENDS

LD221622 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw March 22 TASS -- The Polish Sejm (parliament) opened a regular session here today to discuss the state of public order and security in Poland as well as a number of bills.

Taking part in the session is Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers.

MARCHUK, BULGARIA'S PAPAZOV DISCUSS COOPERATION

PM211031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening of Cooperation"]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received N. Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, on 18 March. There was an exchange of opinions on the deepening of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATS VISIT AZERBAIJAN -- The heads of diplomatic missions to the Soviet Union from the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have paid a 3-day visit to Azerbaijan SSR. During their stay, the diplomats acquainted themselves with different aspects of installations in Baku and familiarized themselves with the work of the Oil and Chemical Institute. The diplomats also met Taira Tairova, the minister of foreign affairs of Azerbaijan SSR. [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 21 Mar 83 GF]

FRENCH MINISTERS RESIGN; NEW CABINET FORMED

LD230556 Moscow TASS in English 0515 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Paris March 23 TASS -- The composition of a new French Government to serve under Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has been announced here. President Francois Mitterrand instructed him to form the new Cabinet after the previous government resigned last night.

The ministers, who held the key posts in the former government, have retained their portfolios: Claude Cheysson is foreign minister, Gaston Defferre is minister of the interior and decentralisation, Charles Hernu is defence minister, Robert Badinter is justice minister and Charles Fiterman is transportation minister.

Apart from the prime minister, the new government includes 14 ministers, including 12 Socialists, two Communists, and one representative of the left radicals movement. The former government had 25 ministers. The new government does not include any ministers of state.

TASS REPORTS FINNISH ELECTION RESULTS

LD212325 Moscow TASS in English 2305 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Helsinki March 22 TASS -- According to preliminary estimates, during the scheduled parliamentary elections held in Finland on March 20 and 21 the Social Democratic Party of Finland received 26.8 percent of votes, the Finnish People's Democratic League where the Communist Party of Finland holds the leading position -- 14.0 percent, the Center Party together with the Liberal People's Party -- 17.7 percent, the Swedish People's Party -- 4.6 percent, the National Coalition Party -- 22.2 percent, and the Finnish Rural Party -- 9.7 percent. 5.0 percent of electors voted for other parties and alliances.

80.6 percent of the citizens eligible for vote took part in the elections.

NORWEGIAN SUPPORT FOR U.S. ARMS POLICY NOTED

Backs U.S. Zero Option

PM141307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column: "To the Point"]

[Text] The situation in northern Europe, particularly questions of the security of states there, has very recently become the subject of animated discussion in the Scandinavian capitals. Several Scandinavian newspapers have given a special place to the pro-NATO judgements of Norwegian politicians, primarily K. Willoch, head of Norway's bourgeois government, who recently visited Washington.

As is known, the guest from Oslo supported the U.S. stance on virtually all the questions discussed, including such questions as plans for the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe and Washington's "zero option" at the nuclear arms limitation talks, and expressed readiness to promote the further boosting of Norway's role in the NATO system.

On returning to Oslo the head of government continued to speak in the same spirit, constantly resorting to fabrications about the USSR's foreign and defense policy to justify his position. This was reflected, in particular, in an interview he gave to a number of Finnish newspapers.

It should be observed, however, that K. Willoch's line of supporting the policy of U.S. war preparations differs substantially from the opinion of millions of Europeans on these questions, including very many of the inhabitants of Norway. Many observers here rightly note that it is now simply impossible not to take account of the vitally important European realities, such as the mighty antiwar, antinuclear movement which is speading in Europe (and in the United States); and of the consistent efforts of the continent's peace-loving forces to avert the threat of a new war.

It is noted in public and political circles and in the press in Norway that despite remarks by Oslo's official leaders on their desire for peace and security in northern Europe, their practical policy offers plenty of scope for questions to be asked on this score. "While the peoples of Europe seek detente and economic cooperation between East and West," stated S. Ornhoi, Norwegian parliamentary deputy from the Socialist Left Party, for instance, "K. Willoch openly supports a policy of confrontation." Norway, the influential bourgeois newspaper DAGBLADET noted recently, has moved further away from Europe and closer to the American Government and its foreign policy. Is this in accordance with Norway's interests? The newspaper asks. The question is, as they say, to the point.

Approves NATO Strategy

PM211123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch: "Differences Remain"]

[Text] Oslo, 18 Mar -- Foreign policy debates have ended in the Norwegian Storting (parliament).

During December's discussions on the allocation of resources for the construction of U.S. missile bases in Europe the Storting was split in two: At that time just one vote tilted the balance in favor of the adherents of the pro-U.S. course.

The present debates, whose agenda included the NATO "dual decision" and attitudes toward the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, were equally sharp in character, despite right wing opposition, were put to the vote. The essence of the proposals was that the preparation for the deployment of the missiles in Western Europe be stopped and that the deployment itself should not take place while talks are being held in Geneva. At the same time, as was pointed out, British and French nuclear missiles facilities should be taken into account when assessing the overall balance of forces.

The result of the voting confirmed the lack of consensus within the Storting on these issues. The Storting again approved the NATO strategy by one vote.

The discord in the Storting is evidence that the country's politicians can no longer ignore the opinion of the antiwar movement's participants. Expressing the will of hundreds of thousands of Norwegians, the national movement "no to nuclear weapons" appealed to parliamentary deputies on the eve of the debate to oppose NATO's sinister plans.

U.S. TO 'BUILD UP' NUCLEAR FORCES IN UK

PM211027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Dangerous Deal"]

[Text] London 18 Mar -- New facts attesting to the U.S. intention to carry out a considerable buildup of its nuclear forces in Europe, and primarily on British territory, have been made public.

As London's DAILY MIRROR and a number of other press organs report today, "a secret deal has been concluded between M. Thatcher, prime minister of Britain's conservative government, and the Pentagon, whose terms provide for a mass buildup of U.S. nuclear arsenals on British territory."

Citing "statements from military sources in Whitehall," British newspapers point out that "with the arrival of the new American cruise missiles on British territory at the end of the year not one F-111 fighter-bomber or any other delivery vehicle for nuclear weapons will be removed from the U.S. military bases in Britain.

In this connection THE GUARDIAN recalls the "when the NATO bloc adopted its program for the development of cruise and Pershing II missiles in West Europe, it was justified to the population of European countries by saying that this would take place within the framework of the 'modernization' of NATO's nuclear forces. That is, the new U.S. nuclear weapons would supposedly replace the British Vulcan bombers and the American F-111 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons."

In fact, however, the result of this "modernization," THE GUARDIAN writes, will be almost a doubling of the American nuclear forces in Britain.

DKP TO 'TIRELESSLY DEMAND' FRG DISARMAMENT

LD212057 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Bonn March 21 TASS -- The Seventh Congress of the German Communist Party [DKP] has been scheduled to be held in Nuremberg on January 6-8, 1984. The decision to call a congress has been taken at the plenum of the Board of the German Communist Party which closed in Dusseldorf. The plenum was addressed by Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party.

The congress of the German Communist Party, he said, should most clearly demonstrate that in consistently upholding social and democratic rights; the German Communist Party invariably shows a way for a turn towards democratic and social progress. Then Herbert Mies touched upon the new objectives of the German Communist Party stemming from the political situation in the FRG.

The new FRG Government, he pointed out, claims that it acts in accordance with our country's national interests. But the stubborn adherence to the nuclear missile decisions of NATO does not meet our national interests. Neither does the practically full subordination of the new FRG Government to the course of the arms race and confrontation pursued by the Reagan administration meet the country's interests.

Herbert Mies stressed that the German Communist Party will tirelessly demand from the new government specific actions and an independent contribution of the FRG to the cause of disarmament. This means that it is necessary to cancel the consent to the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. Instead support must be expressed for the proposal on declaring the FRG a nuclear free zone. It is necessary to support the proposal of the socialist states spelled out in the Prague Political Declaration, on concluding a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of the relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty member states and the North Atlantic Treaty member countries. It is necessary to take a constructive part in talks on mutual force And arms cuts in Central Europe, to develop relations with the nonaligned countries and the anti-imperialist national-liberation movement.

MEDVEDEV IN FRG ON OCCASION OF MARX CENTENARY

Addresses Mass Meeting

LD132238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1317 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Trier, 13 Mar (TASS) -- At a mass meeting which has taken place in Trier, the city where the founder of scientific communism was born, all the speeches were imbued with the idea that "Karl Marx is the present." Taking part in the meeting were eminent progressive figures from the FRG, together with foreign guests including people from the USSR, the GDR, France, and Salvador.

V. Medvedev, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee and leader of the CPSU delegation greeted the meeting on behalf of Soviet Communists. He stressed that the Communists of the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen the traditional relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity with the German Communist Party, that steadfast fighter for the interests of its country's working people, for peace, and for the implementation of the socialist ideals and behests of the great thinker and revolutionary, Karl Marx.

Describing the foreign policy of the USSR, the Soviet scientist quoted the words of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who, reflecting the will of all Soviet people, stressed: "One cannot allow nuclear war, either small or large, limited or total. There is no task more important now than that of stopping the instigators of a new war."

Returns From FRG

PM162359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Retun to Moscow"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.A. Medvedev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Auditing Commission and rector of the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy, returned to Moscow from the FRG 14 March. The delegation took part in German Communist Party events to mark the of the death of Karl Marx.

KOSTANDOV RECEIVES FRG BANK OFFICIAL 16 MARCH

LD161949 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received today Wilhelm Christians, chairman of the board of West Germany's Deutsche Bank, who is paying a visit here on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the bank's office in Moscow, and had a conversation with him on the development of economic relations between the two countries.

Vladimir Alkhimov, chairman of the board of the State Bank of the USSR, and Andreas Meyer-Landrut, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

ITALY'S BERLINGUER OPPOSES NATO MISSILE PLANS

LD182241 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, reiterated that Italian Communists are opposed to the installation of American cruise missiles in Comiso, Sicily.

He said in an interview on Italian television that implementation of U.S. and NATO plans for nuclear missiles will disturb the balance of medium-range missiles between the USSR and the United States in Europe. Furthermore, Enrico Berlinguer said, installation of U.S. nuclear missiles in Sicily will threaten the security of African and Middle East countries, in regions which are not in the NATO sphere of action.

ITALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S COMPLAINTS DRAW REPLY

LD160035 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] In an interview granted to the weekly GENTE, Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio complained that the Soviet press apparently misses no opportunity to present him as a dangerous man seeking to aggravate the situation in the Mediterranean.

Lelio Lagorio is wrong to complain about the Soviet mass media, our observer Mikhail Dobrov writes. The fact is that the Soviet radio and press simply limit themselves to quoting and commenting on the news published by the Italian press and on the stances expressed by political and public experts who are clearly alarmed about the bellicose activity of Signor Lelio Lagorio. In the interview of GENTE, Lagorio praised for the umpteenth time the ill-famed Washington zero option. But let us see what some of the minister's compatriots think about this: The zero option is a (?mystery)," Communist Senator Paolo Bufalini declared, "because it envisages that the Soviet Union should destroy all its missiles while leaving similar British and French systems where they are. It is a proposal which cannot possibly be implemented because it is unrealistic." A similar point of view was expressed by Luigi Granelli, member of the Christian Democratic Party Directorate, by Raniero la Valle, independent left senator; and by Socialist Senator Margherita Boniver.

Commenting on the increased military budget and long-term strategic operative plans favored by Lelio Lagorio, and which are capable of involving Italy in dangerous conflicts not only outside the NATO geographic zone but also thousands and thousands of miles from Italy, journalists Pietro Petrucci and Stefano Silvestri wrote with great concern in the weekly EUROPEO: All this seems like a dream. It seems as if Italy should wage a war. What is this? A folly? Or have our Armed Forces decided to show their muscles?

And here is the opinion of PAESE SERA on the new concept of the Italian Armed Forces as proposed by Lagorio: The adopted decision and the said doctrine have a common demoninator: active participation in the United States' hegemonstic ambitions in the Mediterranean and in other adjacent regions.

But can this be considered as independent military policy? Aldo Moro, the paper wrote, considered that the Mediterranean should primarily be an area of fruitful cooperation among the peoples who live on its shores. As prime minister, he proposed to set up, within the framework of the Helsinki agreements of 1975, a solution of the problem of peace and security for this area of the world, which has been since then fraught with tension and dangers, on the basis of peaceful cooperation in various fields. However, as soon as a Socialist got the post of defence minister, immediately the hypothesis of cooperation in a climate of peace was replaced with a policy of tension and increased armaments, PAESE SERA states.

We have quoted only a few opinions expressed by politicians and newspapers on the activities of the Italian defense minister. We agree that they are not very flattering for Signor Lagorio, but this is not the fault of their authors and even less of the Soviet mass media which comment on them from time to time. It is only the fault of Signor Lelio Lagorio whose frantic activity can easily distort the idea which the world has of Italy and its people.

REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION SYRIA VISIT

IZVESTIYA Report on Departure

PM221427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Departure for Syria"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow 21 March for Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Arab Republic's People's Assembly. The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies R.I. Kosolapov, Ye.I. Sizenko, M.A. Tsiskarishvili and A.M. Yumagulov.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities, V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department, and other officials.

On the same day the delegation arrived in Damascus. At the airport it was welcomed by M. az-Zu'bi, chairman of the Syrian Arab Republic People's Assembly, other officials, and USSR Ambassador to Syria V.I. Yukhin.

Koshoyev Press Conference

LD222254 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Damascus March 22 TASS -- A visit of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by the Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet T.Kh. Koshoyev to the Syrian Arab Republic is continuing. During a reception given in honour of the Soviet guests by the Chairman of the People's Council (parliament) of Syria Mahmud az-Zu'bi, the sides expressed their mutual desire to develop friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria. They stressed that the exchange of delegations promoted the strengthening of Soviet-Syrian relations. The Syrian side pointed out the importance of the all-round support rendered by the Soviet Union to the Arab peoples in their struggle against the incessant aggressive intrigues of imperialism and Zionism.

The head of the Soviet delegation said in an interview with the SANA news agency that the Soviet Union favoured the immediate termination of the Israeli aggression and the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli invaders from Lebanon. He denounced the provocative propaganda campaign unleashed in the West concerning the necessary and lawful measures taken by Syria to consolidate its defense potential.

The Soviet parliamentarians had a meeting with the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Reception; Koshoyev Interview

LD231112 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Damascus March 23 TASS -- Mahmud az-Zu'bi, chairman of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, held a reception in honour of the visiting delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Temirbek Koshoyev, the leader of the Soviet parliamentary delegation and vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Mahmud az-Zu'bi expressed willingness to develop friendship and cooperation between their countries.

The Syrian side pointed to the great importance of the Soviet Union's all-round support to the struggle of the Arab peoples against the unceasing aggressive machinations of imperialism and Zionism.

The leader of the Soviet delegation said in an interview with the SANA news agency that the Soviet Union demands an immediate end to Israel's aggression and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli interventionist forces from Lebanon.

He stressed that a lasting and just peace in the Middle East can be achieved on the basis of the decision of the Fes summit Arab conference and the Soviet proposal for calling an international conference on the Middle East.

The leader of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet said that the United States bears an equal share of responsibility for the Israeli crimes in Lebanon. He spoke highly of the courageous position adopted by Syria, the units of the Palestine resistance movement, and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. It is thanks to this position that they prevented Israel from reaching the main aim of its aggression -- to break the will of the Arab peoples, to oppose the aggressive expansionist policy of imperialism and Zionism and to weaken Syria.

The Soviet parliamentarians had a meeting with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria.

SOVIET-SYRIAN-BUILT RAILROAD COMPLETED

LD192214 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] A big project of Soviet-Syrian economic cooperation -- the Hims-Damascus railroad -- became operational this week. The construction work took 3 years, in which Soviet and Syrian engineers, technicians and workers took part and 208 km of railroad track were laid down in complicated conditions characteristic of the desert and mountinous terrain. Many engineering installations were built, such as bridges and viaducts.

This railroad is of great importance to the Syrian economy. Connected with the network of railroads, the majority of which were built with the assistance of Soviet technicians, this line links the Syrian capital to ports on the Mediterranean and to the economically important northeastern region. Rendering assistance in the building of modern railroad networks is one of the directions that Soviet-Syrian economic cooperation is taking; it is also moving into important sectors of the Syrian economy such as energy generation, the petroleum industry, land reclamation and training national cadres. This assistance contributes to the strengthening of Syrian national independence and to the implementation of the social and economic development programs.

Soviet assistance is highly appreciated in Syria. In a speech during the ceremony inaugurating the Hims-Damascus railroad Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad thanked the Soviet specialists for their help in developing the Syrian national economy and described the Soviet specialists' work in the field of the railroads as highly important in strengthening friendship between the Syrian and Soviet peoples.

GORSHKOV DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO PDRY

LD221539 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reports that Admiral Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy and deputy defense minister, has left Moscow for Aden on an official visit to the PDRY.

Report on Arrival

LD230924 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Aden March 23 TASS -- The Commander of the Soviet Navy, Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR, Admiral of the Fleet S. Gorshkov has arrived in Democratic Yemen on an official visit. At the airport the guest was welcomed by First Deputy Defence Minister, Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen A.A. 'Ulaywah and other officials.

COMMENTARY VIEWS EXPANDING SOVIET-ARAB RELATIONS

LD230106 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 Mar 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The Western media, especially the American and British, have recently been devoting their news and commentaries to Soviet-Arab relations. The pretext for this was the practical friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolutionary Council, the visit by a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union to Syria, and the visit of Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, to Democratic Yemen. The Western media are intentionally misrepresenting and falsifying the facts, and are trying to make the situation look as if the Soviet Union has begun a new stage of expansion in the Middle East. The preliminary agreement, which was achieved between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, to contract a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries has especially caused widespread anger.

What is the real reason for this anger? Despite all the political, propaganda and other efforts which the United States and some of its NATO partners exert, the status of the Soviet Union and the popularity of its policies are still rising. This is completely logical. In all the issues concerning the establishment of a permanent and just peace in the Middle East the Soviet Union is working on the same side as the Arab countries in the United Nations and all the other international organizations. The Soviet program for settlement in the Middle East agrees, in many of its parts, with the Fes declaration, which was adopted by the Arab heads of states and governments at their last summit. The Soviet program, as is known, also met with broad support in the recent Seventh Nonaligned Summit, held in New Delhi. The Soviet Union always proves by actions not words that it is a loyal friend to the heroic Palestinian people and always supports its legitimate struggle for its right to self-determination and for establishing its independent state. All these form a good and stable basis for the development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Arab countries.

With what does Washington have to face Soviet policy apart from the defeatist Camp David bargain, the steadily increasing military and political support for the Zionists, the mortal enemies of the Arabs, or the Reagan plan which paves the way for control of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism over the Middle East. From this viewpoint the Arab countries pursuit to expand their relations with the Soviet Union in all spheres, even in the sphere of reinforcing their defensive forces, is only a logical reaction to the increasing aggressiveness of American imperialism and the Israeli Zionism on one hand, and an appreciation of the Soviet position concerning the Middle East situation on the other hand.

IRAQI PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT GEORGIAN SSR

LD230818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Here is a report from Tbilisi: A delegation of the Iraqi National Assembly headed by Na'im Haddad has been acquainting itself with Georgia for the past 3 days. The guests paid a visit to the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR, journeyed to Rustavi, a town of metallurgical and chemical workers, and visited the Georgian agricultural institute. The Iraqi parliamentarians have left for Leningrad.

Meet With Georgian Officials

JN210902 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar (INA) -- National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad and his delegation met in Tbilisi yesterday with Pavel Georgiyevich Gilashvili, chairman of the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, and some Presidium members. They exchanged viewpoints, particularly on matters related to the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Soviet official praised Iraq's peaceful stands to end the war and its constant cooperation with the international efforts to achieve a political solution to its conflict with Iran. The Soviet official also criticized the Iranian regime's stands, stressing the need to end the war and to find a just solution.

The National Assembly delegation arrived in Tbilisi the day before yesterday on a short visit. The delegation was received at the airport by Irakliy Vissarionovich Abashidze, chairman of Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S.-ISRAELI OBJECTIVES IN LEBANON

PM231055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer S. Kondrashov: "Extortionists"]

[Excerpt] The Lebanese-Israeli talks which are taking place round after round (some 20 rounds so far) alternately in the Israeli settlement of Qiryat Shemona and the small Lebanese city of Khaldah have recently shifted to a new scene -- Washington. Two foreign ministers -- Israel's Shamir and Lebanon's Salim -- were simultaneously the guests of the U.S. secretary of state. They did not meet each other, perhaps because As-Sadat's shadow and that of the former "tripartite" meetings in Camp David hung as a warning over Salim. However, they discussed one and the same question with Shultz -- the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

And the result? It boils down to a new U.S. initiative to achieve a situation in which the wolves are well-fed and the sheep kept in one piece... with the help of other wolves -- U.S. wolves. The Americans have met halfway Israeli demands for "security" based -- just as security requirements in U.S. policy -- on positions of brute force and military superiority. According to the new proposals, which will evidently be submitted at the talks, the Israelis are to renounce a direct military presence in southern Lebanon, but instead Major Haddad's military formations are to be included in the Lebanese Army, which means the legalization of this Israeli puppet and through him of Israeli "rights" on Lebanese territory. Furthermore, the "multinational disengagement force" will be increased and the zone it controls expanded. That means primarily that the numerical strength and role of the U.S. Marines will be increased and simultaneously the duration of their presence will naturally be extended too.

Shamir's and Salim's parallel visits to Washington and their results again make one wonder about the distribution of roles in that strange triangle. The Lebanese president and government, who far from fully control the situation in their own country, have to play the role assigned to them. They plead with one bandit to keep the other in check. The Lebanese authorities are having recourse to U.S. help to drive out Israel and are thereby inadvertently opening the door of their country to Uncle Sam. After the lesson of As-Sadat's Egypt, this is yet another lesson for those who believe that the key to peace in the Near East is in the pocket of the above-mentioned uncle, and as a result find themselves facing two bandits rather than one -- the United States and Israel.

Israel's role is perfectly obvious. Having occupied Lebanese territory with its troops it is not slackening its hold on its victim, as noted above, and is extorting ever new concessions from it. Its tactic is to deal with Arab countries one after another, one at a time to get better results, with Syria and Jordan next on the list. As for the Israeli method of "settling" the Palestinian problem, this involves the settlement of Jews in Palestinian lands on the West Bank of Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, which is now proceeding at full speed.

Washington plays a two-faced role. In the given conditions it is acting, as it were, as a curator of Lebanese-Israeli relations capable, allegedly, of impartially balancing both sides' interests without seeking any advantage for itself. For the benefit of the public, Arab public in the main, scenes of differences with Israel are staged, and top-level presidential "impatience" with Israeli delays concerning troop withdrawals is feigned. It is all a false game.

In the first place it was Washington which made the aggression against Lebanon possible, and now it would like to prove to the Lebanese and other Arabs that it alone is capable of keeping the aggressor on the leash. First, however, the Americans are always ready to forgive and protect Israel, equating its "security" with that of the United States. As the latest example of this, during Shamir's visit "positions drew closer" and the Israelis were promised more dirty money in the shape of increased military aid. And second, those Tel Aviv officials who continually complain in heartfelt tones that Israeli soldiers have to pull the burning chestnuts out of the fire for the Americans are right too. Had the Israelis not invaded Lebanon, how would the Americans have succeeded in landing there? If the Israelis were not driving such a hard bargain on "security guarantees" how could the Americans justify plans for building up their Marines, widening their range of operation in Lebanon and extending their stay there?

The Americans pose as Lebanon's patron while acting as extortionists.

'NIMITZ' ARRIVAL COINCIDES WITH TALKS RESUMPTION

LD230938 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The American aircraft carrier "Nimitz" has entered Lebanon's territorial waters. Its arrival coincided with the resumption of Lebanese-Israeli talks, in which the United States is participating. Having failed in a bid by diplomatic means to force the Lebanese authorities to accept the terms put forward by Tel Aviv for troop withdrawal, Washington, with a show of its military might, reckons to force Lebanon to comply.

PRAVDA CONCERNED OVER ANTI-TUDEH CAMPAIGN IN IRAN

LD230552 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Pavel Demchenko commentary in 23 March PRAVDA: "A Reprisal Is Being Prepared"]

[Text] Numerous reports coming these days from Tehran bear witness to the judicial reprisal being prepared against the leading figures of the Iranian People's Party [Tudeh], including Kianuri, the first secretary of the Central Committee. They were arrested on 6 February this year. But, in fact, the repressions against the party began earlier. Roughly 2 years ago the Tudeh headquarters in Tehran was seized and destroyed. Then the party's newspapers and publishing houses were closed. All their staff were thrown into prison. Now, judging from information received from various parts of Iran, arrests of Tudeh members and supporters have been carried out in many provinces. There is thus an open campaign against one of the oldest political parties representing the left, the most progressive wing of the Iranian revolution.

As a statement by the Tudeh Central Committee says, the charges levelled against our comrades boil down to unsubstantiated attempts to pin espionage and forgery of documents on them. It is precisely these charges which have always been actively used by the opponents of scientific socialism in their actions against all defenders of independence, freedom and social progress. The Tudeh Party has been distinguished as a force defending these objectives -- not only now, but throughout the more than 40 years of its existence. After all, it was precisely for that reason that it brought upon itself the anger of imperialist reaction and the shah's autocracy and was forced to endure harsh repressions, prison and pogroms. In the hard conditions of the underground the party worked in the name of the anti-shah, anti-imperialist revolution, and when in 1979 the revolution was accomplished, the Tudeh welcomed it.

Recently, in conditions of a sharp polarization of political forces in the country, the Tudeh has remained unfailingly in support of the revolutionary wing of the leadership and promoted the deepening of the democratic and anti-imperialist process, considering that it is precisely this that forms the basis of the course of Imam Khomeyni. Thus, in an open letter addressed to the senior leaders of Iran in May last year, Comrade Kianuri stated: We officially and legally declare that our party advocates honest and sincere cooperation with the forces of Muslim fighters, the genuine followers of the course of Imam Khomeyni. Such declarations were borne out by specific action. The Tudeh not only assured the republican leadership of its loyalty, but by its deeds promoted the cohesion of the Iranian people and the carrying out of social transformations in the interests of the broad masses of town and country. And now this party has been virtually decapitated. Its leaders have been thrown into prison and reprisals are being prepared against them.

Furthermore, by an irony of fate many of them have again found themselves in the very same prisons of the shah where until quite recently they had been languishing together with the Islamic clergymen who now hold prominent posts in the organs of republican power. What's more, as the Tehran paper ECHO OF IRAN reports, the judicial authorities intend to use a dossier compiled by SAVAK, the shah's secret police, against those who have been arrested, especially Kianuri.

Historical experience teaches that a strike against patriots, under whatever pretext, turns in the final analysis into a strike against the revolution itself. It is still not too late to halt the kangaroo court being prepared on false, unjustified accusations and to frustrate the slogans of "Death to the Tudeh Members" which have appeared in Tehran. The cohesion and cooperation of all patriotic, democratic forces are unquestionably in the interests of the Iranian people and their anti-imperialist struggle.

U.S. EXPANDING 'INTERFERENCE' IN NICARAGUA

LD210020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1603 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar (TASS) -- Commentator Yuriy Rublevskiy writes:

Groups of Somoza cutthroats, supported and armed by the United States, have committed their latest bloody crime against revolutionary Nicaragua. According to news agency reports, several hundred former Somoza national guards, armed to the teeth, have penetrated deep into Nicaragua where they are fighting against units of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

The stepping-up of criminal activity by counterrevolutionary groups is part of the strategic plan that was developed and is being implemented by the American Administration. Urging the Somoza followers to increase the severity of their aggressive acts against Nicaragua, the United States is trying to destablize the revolutionary governments of the republic. At the same time they intend to make use of the counterrevolution as an instrument for blackmail in order to achieve their imperialist plots in Central America.

To this purpose more than 6,000 Somoza punitive troops, trained in the United States, are operating on the territory of countries neighboring Nicaragua as units of the regular army. They carry out systematic armed raids onto Nicaraguan territory and kill civilians.

Using air and naval espionage the Pentagon collects data on the defense of Nicaragua, and coordinates the criminal plans of the Somoza followers aimed at the destruction of the Sandinista revolution. In January and February this year alone aircraft and helicopters, crossing the border with Honduras, have violated the country's airspace. U.S. warships are constantly cruising in the Gulf de Fonseca, provoking incidents off the coast of the republic.

In the past the Nicaraguan Government has continually taken the initiative toward normalizing relations with the United States. However Washington rejects talks and continues its aggressive schemes. It understands that Nicaragua will not of its own will return to the times when the United States felt itself to be the omnipotent master in Central America. In those days, so longed for by Washington, the former dictator Somoza cynically stated that "Nicaragua is not a Third World country, but a country that is politically, economically and militarily dependent on the North American world."

In the whole history of Latin America there has probably been no more venal and corrupt clique than the Somoza clan in Nicaragua, which is not squeamish about doing anything for profit. Nevertheless, Washington put up with the odious dictator, opening wide the doors for American capital, acting to his order. To this day in Nicaragua they recall the "catch phrase" of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt about Somoza: "Yes, I agree that Somoza is a son of a bitch, but he is our son of a bitch..."

The close link between Somoza and American capital strengthened his greed, which took monstrous forms -- from drug smuggling to the appropriation of international aid to the victims of the 1972 earthquake and the foundation of the firm "Plasmapheresis Blood Bank," which was engaged in open criminal activity. The firm bought cheaply the blood of Nicaraguans, who were victims of an earthquake, and sold it to the United States at an exhorbitant price, exporting part of the blood plasma that was intended for the victims of the natural disaster.

It is symptomatic that, according to available information, the subversive activity against Nicaragua is led in one of the countries neighboring it by the son of Somoza under an assumed name.

It would be naive to suppose that by its aggressive activities the United States wants only to create additional difficulties for the revolutionary government. They dream of the destruction of popular power in Nicaragua and the restoration of an antipopular regime that is obedient to them. In its subversive activity against the republic Washington takes recourse to various kinds of ideological and military sabotage, and is expanding the scale of interference in Nicaragua, trying to undermine the revolutionary spirit of its people and weaken their unity in order to facilitate the implementation of its criminal plans.

Today a real threat hangs over Nicaragua. Under these conditions its people continue the tireless struggle to preserve peace in Central America and is strengthening the defense capability of their homeland in order to provide a reliable defense of the gains of the revolution.

U.S. CONTEMPLATING ARMS DELIVERIES TO ARGENTINA

LD210630 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 21 TASS -- By TASS commentator Yuriy Rublevskiy:

The U.S. Administration is contemplating plans of resuming arms deliveries to Argentina. It intends to undertake this step despite serious objections from Britain and prominent American congressmen who fear that the weapons can be used against the British troops stationed in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

In April last year President Ronald Reagan ordered a suspension of the export to Argentina of all American military goods in connection with the Anglo-Argentine armed conflict in the South Atlantic. The United States openly sided with Britain at that time. Besides providing it with most advanced weaponry, the United States supplied the British expedition corps with intelligence data obtained by spy satellites. Displaying characteristic demogogy, Washington warned at the same time other countries about grave consequences of interference in the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

What has compelled Washington to start reviewing its former positions with regard to arms deliveries to its partner in the Organisation of American States which it betrayed during the conflict? The British newspaper OBSERVER sheds light on this. Washington officials reject the possibility of the sale to Argentina of modern types of weaponry, regarding this step as symbolical, designed to improve relations between the two countries, it pointed out.

In other words, the Americans intend to sell Argentina second-hand or outdated weapons of dubious quality, in fact, scrap. That this is really scrap the Argentines could well see during the Falkland (Malvinas) conflict. More than half of aviation bombs supplied by the United States to the Argentine Air Force before the embargo proved to be outdated and unsuited for warfare against the British Navy.

In the light of OBSERVERs' revelations, the remarks made by the then Foreign Affairs Minister of Argentina N. Costa Mendez at the OAS headquarters in Washington remain as topical as ever. The lesson taught us by the United States, he said, is absolutely clear. We should take it into account when planning the future of Latin America and relations of the countries in the continent with their northern neighbour.

ACADEMICIAN IVAN VINOGRADOV DIES 20 MARCH

Andropov Signs Obituary

LD230742 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 22 TASS -- Academician Ivan Vinogradov, outstanding Soviet scientist, major organizer of science, died on March 20 at the age of 91.

A major period in the development of Soviet and world mathematics is connected with the name of Academician Vinogradov, it is pointed out in the obituary signed by Yuriy Andropov, other Soviet leaders, prominent scientists.

Ivan Vinogradov graduated from the Physical and Mathematical Department of Petersburg University. In 1929 he was elected member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. From 1934 and to the end of his life Ivan Vinogradov headed the Mathematical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which under his guidance became the centre of modern mathematics known all over the world. He was permanet chairman of the national committee of Soviet mathematicians, member of over 20 foreign academies and scientific societies.

Academician Vinogradov was twice awarded the title of the Hero of Socialist Labour.

Other Leaders Sign Obituary

PM231223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Academician Ivan Matveyevich Vinogradov]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a heavy loss. Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Acad I.M. Vinogradov, a most eminent Soviet scientist, a major organizer of science and director of the V.A. Stoklov Mathematical Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, died 20 March 1983 in the 92d year of his life.

Yu.V. Andropov, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, S.P. Trapeznikov, G.I. Marchuk, A.P. Aleksandrov, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, V.A. Kontyug, A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.L. Yanshin, S.G. Shcherbakov, G.K. Skryabin, N.N. Bogolyubov, V.S. Valdimirov, L.S. Pontryagin, S.M. Nikolskiy, L.D. Faddeyev, A.A. Dorodnitsyn, A.N. Kolmogorov, S.J. Sobolev, A.N. Tikhonov, Ye.F. Mishchenko.

LEADERS RELIEVED OF POSTS; NEW APPOINTMENTS MADE

Dzhambul Obkom First Secretary

PM221521 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 83 p 2

[KAZTAG report: "Dzhambul Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of Dzhambul Kazakh CP Obkom, which discussed an organizational question, has been held.

Kh.Sh. Bekturganov has been released from the duties of party obkom first secretary and bureau member in connection with his retirement.

The plenum elected A.K. Zhakupov first secretary and member of the Bureau of Dzhambul Kazakh CP Obkom.

The plenum was attended and addressed by O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee.

Turkmenistan Raykom Secretaries

WA231430 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Mar 83 p 3

[TURKMENINFORM Report: "Plenums of Party Raykoms"]

[Text] Turkmen-Kala -- A plenum of the party raykom took place here. Organizational questions were considered.

The plenum freed B. Karyyev from the responsibility of first secretary and member of the Bureau of the party raykom in connection with his transfer to other work.

B.A. Ovezov was elected first secretary and member of the Bureau of the party raykom.

Iolatan -- Organizational questions were considered at a plenum of the party raykom which took place here.

The plenum freed B.A. Ovesov from the responsibilties of first secretary and member of the Bureau of the party raykom in connection with his transfer to other work.

A. Rakhmanov was elected first secretary and member of the Bureau of the party raykom.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION HELD

PM162349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 83 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place 15 March in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium listened to a report by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the results of the examination of the proposals and observations of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' permanent commissions and deputies submitted at the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, during the discussion of the plan and budget for 1983. The report noted that the USSR Government, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are taking the necessary steps to implement the proposals and observations of permanent commissions and deputies. Special attention is being paid to the solution of key problems of the party's economic and social policy: The intensification of social production, comprehensive development of the national economy, improvement of capital investment effectiveness, improvement of transport operations, strengthening of order and discipline, and refinement of the style and methods of economic management.

The session drew attention to the fact that work on implementing permanent commissions, and deputies' proposals and observations is still too slow in a number of ministries and departments. The materials submitted by some management bodies to the USSR Supreme Soviet are too general and unspecific.

In its resolution the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium noted the work being done by the USSR Council of Ministers, and made it incumbent on USSR ministries, state committees, and departments, and union republic councils of ministers, on the basis of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, to ensure the prompt implementation of the measures elaborated for the purpose of putting into practice the proposals and observations made by USSR Supreme Soviet chamber's permanent commissions and deputies.

There followed an examination of the question of Ukrainian SSR soviets' work on monitoring the activity of subordinate organs. The report by Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A.F. Vatchenko gave a detailed analysis of the work of the republic's soviets in directing state, economic and sociocultural building, making the monitoring of subordinate organs' activity more effective, and strengthening state and labor discipline. Using their constitutional powers, soviets, under the leadership of party organs, are doing much organizational and cultural education work to implement the CPSU's course toward comprehensive economic and social development, better production efficiency and work quality, the implementation of the Food Program, increased consumer goods output, improvement of the construction of housing and cultural and consumer facilities and strengthening of discipline, legality and law and order.

Sessions of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet and meetings of its Presidium have regularly examined reports and presentations by the republic's Council of Ministers, ministries and departments. Local soviets regularly discuss reports by ispolkoms, their departments, administrations, subordinate enterprises, institutions and organizations and examine questions relating to the implementation of adopted decisions and voters' mandates. The monitoring activity of the permanent commissions of all soviet components, deputies' groups and offices and public initiative groups has been stepped up.

N.Ya. Burlaka, chairman of the Ukraina Kolkhoz in Lvov Oblast, addressed the session as one of the group of deputies who familiarized themselves at the request of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with Ukrainian soviets' work in monitoring subordinate organs. He talked about the forms and methods of the monitoring activity of soviets in Lvov and Volyn Oblasts and rural working people's participation in the implementation of the Food Program.

In their speeches I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke about the experience of Belorussian and Uzbek soviets' work in monitoring subordinate organs.

The session stressed that in the context of the extensive work the CPSU Central Committee is undertaking to strengthen discipline and establish order in all areas, soviets' monitoring of the activity of subordinate organs is an effective method of influencing production, management, the services sphere and other facets of life. It is important, therefore, that a genuine Leninist style, an integral part of which is monitoring and verification of execution, should be consistently established in the work of soviets and state and economic organs.

While positively assessing the work of Ukrainian soviets, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium noted at the same time that the republic's soviets are still failing to fully exploit existing opportunities, the examination of questions of economic and sociocultural building at sessions of local soviets and meetings of ispolkoms and permanent commissions is often too general and does little to help eliminate shortcomings and strengthen discipline and organization in all production and management components.

On the basis of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium determined measures on further improving the effectivness of soviets' monitoring of the activity of subordinate organs and also subordinate enterprises, institutions and organizations, refining the forms and educational work on the implementation of the decisions of the May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the successful fulfillment of plans for economic and social development in 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's local soviets were recommended to implement more fully the constitutional provisions that stipulate that executive and administrative organs should regularly report to soviets on the main areas of their activity; working people must be more vigorously recruited to manage state and public affair and monitor the activity of state organs and officials; they must pay greater heed in their work to public opinion and citizens' suggestions contained in letters and requests; they should conduct a more exacting and deeper analysis of the activity of subordinate soviets and give them every assistance in their work.

The task was set of waging a more resolute struggle against violations of state and labor discipline, moral standards and the rules of socialist communal life; intensifying the monitoring of safeguards relating to socialist legality and citizens' rights and interests; improving the legal training of the staff of soviet organs and economic leaders; improving the coordination of the work of all organs performing monitoring functions, ensuring the elimination of duplication in carrying out checks, strengthening collaboration between permanent commissions, people's control organs, trade union, Komsomol and other social organizations; paying more attention to the study, generalization and dissemination of soviets' work experience in monitoring subordinate organs' work, ensuring wide publicity for it and making more active use of the mass news media for this purpose.

The presidiums of union and autonomous republics' supreme soviets must elaborate in accordance with local conditions and implement measures to further improve soviets' monitoring of subordinate organs' activity.

The editorial offices of the newspaper IZVESTIYA and the journal SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV were recommended to give full coverage to soviets' work experience in directing state, economic and sociocultural building and the activity of subordinate organs.

The Presidium then discussed and adopted a resolution on soviets' tasks to ensure the fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing and social and consumer facilities. The resolution draws attention to the main directions of the work of soviets, their executive and administrative organs, permanent commissions and deputies to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Ensure the Fulfillment of Plans for the Construction of Housing and Social and Consumer Facilities."

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium proposed that soviets and their subordinate organs elaborate and implement specific measures to ensure the commissioning of the amount of housing and municipal, consumer and sociocultural facilities planned for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan, paying special attention to construction in the countryside, primarily in the RSFSR's Nonchernozem Zone and also in Siberia and the Far East; take steps to make more efficient use of capital investments and observe a rational housing construction structure, preventing any unwarranted construction of expensive, inessential projects; ensure constant monitoring of uninterrupted supplies of materials for housing and civil construction projects and the economical use of the materials; and step up work on ensuring the comprehensive development of cities and other populated centers and the regular commissioning of projects.

Soviets and their executive and administrative organs must ensure that when new industrial enterprises are being built and existing ones are undergoing reconstruction targets for the commissioning of production capacities and nonproduction facilities are met strictly on time; that the quality of the work, especially finishing work, is monitored more diligently and determined efforts are made to stop violations of the rules governing the commissioning of housing and civil projects; that a more responsible approach is adopted by officials who allow facilities to be commissioned when they have substantial defects, when there have been deviations from the approved plans and when there has been a failure to provide amenities on adjoining territories; that steps be taken to strengthen construction organization's staffs and improve working and living conditions for workers employed in housing and civil construction: that every assistance is given to the development of housing construction cooperatives and expansion of individual housing construction, especially in the countryside; and that builders are given assistance in the form of credit and materials.

Soviets must ensure the consistent observance of USSR and union republic legislation when registering citizens who need better housing and fair distribution of housing on the basis of extensive publicity and public participation in the solution of these matters; intensify work on strengthening the production and material and technical base of housing maintenance and repair and construction organizations and ensuring the wider introduction of industrial methods of repair and modernization of the housing stock; regularly examine questions relating to construction at soviet sessions and meetings of ispolkoms and permanent commissions: and improve the effectiveness of decisions and enhance officials' responsibility for the fulfillment of construction plans. Every assistance must be given to develop socialist competition for the prompt and ahead-of-schedule commissioning of housing and social and consumer facilities, introduce progressive methods and leading experience of construction and step up the work of deputies' offices at construction projects, in broad collaboration with people's control organs.

Union republics' councils of ministers are instructed to take steps ensuring the completion of work on the creation of single-client services in cities for the construction under contract of housing and cultural, consumer and municipal facilities, and also on the gradual transfer of the departmental housing stock to local soviets. The USSR Council of Ministers was told to increase the monitoring of the fulfillment of decisions on these matters.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed and adopted decrees "On Administrative Responsibility for Violating Traffic Regulations" and "On the Ratification of the Statute on the Procedure for and Conditions Governing the Carrying Out of Punishments Under Criminal Law Which Are Not Associated With Correctional Labor Measures Against Convicted Criminals." Information on this matter was supplied by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session examined some other matters of state life.

G.V. Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee; Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee; deputy chairmen and members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments participated in the discussion of the items on the agenda.

ESTONIA CP OFFICIAL ON IMPERIALIST SUBVERSION

LD181430 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- Imperialist forces, the United States, first and foremost, impart the character of a psychological warfare to the ideological struggle against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Karl Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, writes in the journal KOMMUNIST.

Ideological adversaries of the socialist countries have altered their tactics, their actions have become even more guileful and brazen, and this finds its expression in the new forms of ideological subversion, the author writes. By way of an example he refers to a subversive action against Soviet Estonia -- a case when letters with an appeal "Read this and pass it on" were addressed to many residents of Tallinn.

The messages incited the people to stage strikes similar to those organised in Poland by "Solidarity". For example: "If you stand for justice and democracy, take part in a strike in the form of a silent half-hour starting from December 1. Do so on the first day of each month".

The Voice of America, the BBC Deutsche Welle, Radio Sweden, and Radio Canada gave broad coverage to this action, alleging that a "major strike" would take place in Soviet Estonia on December 1. However, the organisers of that hostile campaign suffered a fiasco, and their plan was a flop.

Karl Vayno writes that nationalistic concepts are used ever more often in subversive propaganda against the USSR. For instance, bourgeois propaganda is trying to pass off the objective process of formation of the multinational population of Estonia, just like in any other Soviet republic, as "assimilation", "absorption of one nation by another". The natural process of internationalisation of economic, social, cultural and other spheres of life of Soviet society governed by objective laws is being pictured as a loss of "national identity", as a consequence of a "policy of forcible merging of nations", and their "russification".

Despite the fact that hundreds, thousands of facts testify to a rapid development of the national culture of Estonia over the years of Soviet power, hostile propaganda in every way plays up the thesis about an "impending decline" of Estonian culture and language.

Today, Karl Vayno writes, the ideological opponent stakes to a certain extent on the fact that Soviet power is relatively young in Estonia. The author recalls that the liberation of the republic from the Nazi occupation made direct accomplices of the Nazis, former industrialists, wealthy traders, wealthy farmers, former officials of the bourgeois state and other scum flee abroad. Of course, among the emigres there were people misled by anti-Soviet propaganda. Estonian emigre circles took shape abroad, mainly in Sweden. Emigre leaders are employed by anti-communism and maintained by imperialist intelligence services. Bourgeois-nationalistic and anti-Soviet organisations set up there put out and, employing various means, send into the republic printed matter saturated with hatred for the Soviet Union, abounding in malicious falsehoods about the Soviet reality. Emigre organizations maintain active cooperation with the hostile "radio voices" of the West.

KGB CRACKDOWN IN BALTIC STATES REPORTED

PM220959 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 18 Mar 83 p 10

[Fredrik Roos report: "Wave of Arrests in Baltic States" -- Latvian, Estonian names are as published]

[Text] Since the start of the year the KGB has carried out widespread arrests, house searches and interrogations in the Baltic states of Estonia and Latvia.

The targets of the actions are opposition figures who have worked to preserve the indigenous culture, have engaged in religious activities or protected human rights in various ways.

At least 20 families in the Latvian capital, Riga, have been the victims of the actions. In Estonia house searches and interrogations began at the beginning of March this year.

The reports of recent months' increases pressure on Estonians and Latvians were presented at a press conference in Stockholm Thursday [17 March]. The Latvian Central Council in Sweden and the Aid Center for Political Prisoners in Estonia have compiled detailed lists of those who are known to have been affected by the KGB sweeps.

"We are very worried that this could be the beginning of greater repression of dissidents orchestrated by the new Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov. An ominous sign is that high-ranking KGB officers have themselves led a number of house searches and interrogations," Latvian Central Council Chairman Imants Freimanis said.

KGB Col Peteris Strautmanis in Riga has been quoted from one interrogation. He is supposed to have said: "A new age has dawned as far as law and order in the Soviet Union are concerned." Strautmanis is known to have led the interrogation of Latvian opposition leader and social democrat Juris Bumeistars who was sentenced to 15 years in a labor camp 2 years ago. His case has been raised by the Swedish Government among others.

Those arrested in Latvia included 52-year-old nurse and Baptist Lidija Doronina, who has served sentences as a political prisoner on two previous occasions. Most recently, in 1972, she was sentenced to 2 years' internment after the security police found two copies of banned author Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's books in her home.

Several times junior rowing champion Janis Veveris, who is 28, was imprisoned 6 January. The police found Western-published Latvian newspapers in his home.

Several deeply religious Baptist families have had their homes searched: 33-year-old Janis Rozkalns has been subjected to endless interrogations and has had to watch friends and neighbors subjected to house searches. He has appealed to the United Nations and other international organizations for help for himself and his family in their attempts to leave the Soviet Union.

The KGB action has already claimed its first life. The 69-year-old Baptist Alfreds Levalds suffered a heart attack and died early in the morning of 6 January when the KGB stormed into his flat. Despite this his wife was kept in interrogation until 2300 hours that evening.

It is known that there have been 16 house searches in Estonia during March. The searches have hit people who have made a name for themselves as Estonian nationalists and civil rights champions. In the past the majority have signed letters protesting violations of human rights in Estonia.

KGB actions have taken place in Tallinn, Tartu, Parnu and in the village of Rapla in northern Estonia. Notes, tracing paper [kalkerpapper], books, photographs, new year greetings and some other material have been confiscated.

Two of the Estonians arrested are active in the Institute for Cultural Preservation. A 20-year-old folk singer, Rein Ounap, had his home searched and was interrogated at KGB headquarters in Tartu.

Exiled Estonian spokesman Ants Kippar said: "It is clear that the KGB is trying to put an end to further opposition. As yet we do not know what repercussions can be expected for those who have been arrested or questioned. But work camps are bound to be awaiting some of them."

There have also been arrests in Lithuania. However, no list of KGB activities there has been compiled in Stockholm.

Estonian Dissident Arrested

DW0903140 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Mar 83 p 7

[Correspondent report]

[Text] d.a. Stockholm, 9 March -- Reportedly the Soviet security organs in Estonia have started an action against civil-rights advocates in several cities. This was announced by the Stockholm-based Aid Center for Political Prisoners in Estonia with reference to information received by telephone from the Soviet republic on the other side of the Baltic Sea. A spokesman of the center said that 42-year-old architect and civil-rights advocate Lagla Parek was arrested in the university town of Tartu (Dorpat) and directly sent to the central prison of Tallin (Reval). His arrest had been preceded by interrogations and house searches in the two cities mentioned in the foregoing as well as in Paernu (Pernau). He said the action against Estonian dissidents is led by KGB Major Heino Kruusmaa who is in charge of the so-called Investigation Department of the State Security Committee in Estonia and who issued order No 22-381.

For a week now the Stockholm aid center has been unable to contact Estonia by telephone. It nevertheless, received several telephone calls from Estonia in which it was informed about the arrest of Parek who, together with another 15 members of a group advocating the observance of the Helsinki agreement, reportedly signed a number of critical appeals to the Soviet authorities in the past. One of the most recent appeals of that nature came out against the enlargement of the Tallinn port because this would be accompanied by the influx of thousands of Russians that would threaten to turn Estonians into a minority in their own capital. Parek himself, whose father was executed in 1948 as an officer of the former Estonian Army and whose mother was deported to Siberia in the same year, finds himself charged by the security organs with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Maximum punishment for this is 7 years at hard labor with the subsequent deportation to a different region of the country for 5 years. This punishment had been repeatedly imposed in similar cases, the spokesman said.

In line with the new action against Estonian civil-rights advocates launched on 1 March many books and papers reportedly have been confiscated in the apartments of at least 10 dissidents. The KGB officers were looking for copies of the "Estonian Underground Chronicle" which first appeared in 1978 and of which 15 editions totaling about 600 pages have reached the West.

EX-TASS CORRESPONDENT ON MEDIA 'CHANGE OF STYLE'

PM2111092 Paris LE MATIN in French 17 Mar 83 p 14

[Interview with Aleksey Antonkin, former TASS correspondent in Beijing, by Marie-Claude Decamps -- date and place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: There is a great deal of talk about the "Andropov effect." Can it be felt in the Soviet press too?

Aleksey Antonkin: Of course, look at PRAVDA: It is full of "timewasting" in bureaucracy or even corruption. Nobody dared to do that before. Moreover the editorials are even more striking. Under Brezhnev, his name appeared every two lines, or his photograph, taken during one of the medal ceremonies which happen 10 times a day, was published. Since Andropov arrived that has stopped, all that is discussed now is better working more, better, and so forth.

LE MATIN: That looks rather like a restoration of control....

Aleksey Antonkin: I would rather say a change of style. It is true that there are many more reports on Afghanistan, China, or the strategic debate, for instance.

On the other hand, the commentaries are tougher. For instance, there is a cartoon now featured each day on page 4 or 5 -- the two pages always devoted to foreign news. Fundamentally nothing has changed. For instance the famous editorials which make it possible to adhere to the party line are still written in advance and have nothing to do with current affairs. For instance on 9 and 10 March the major event, even in PRAVDA, was the New Delhi summit. But what did the editorials discuss? "The party's role in a newspaper."

LE MATIN: How much initiative do the journalists have?

Aleksey Antonkin: Almost none. I even knew a TASS correspondent in Beijing who was immediately sent home for interviewing Zhou Enlai without consulting his embassy. In your country that would have been called a "scoop."

LE MATIN: In your book "China Dogs" you say that you had the choice of joining the KGB or the TASS agency. Is this the same thing?

Aleksey Antonkin: (He laughed) Possibly fewer than 30 percent of the journalists in the agency are not KGB members, including me of course. The personnel manager is a KGB colonel. In the building itself, at 10 Tverskoy Boulevard, each door is guarded by a man in uniform with a gun in his hand. The bulk of the agency's work relates to the publication of internal bulletins; perhaps 10 percent of our output is intended for publication in the newspapers.

LE MATIN: Do you have examples?

Aleksey Antonkin: Among other things I dealt with the daily BPI [expansion unknown] bulletin of which 1,500 copies were printed. It concerns less urgent reports. [former French President] Valery Giscard d'Estaing's book Democratic Francaise was translated in full in it 2 weeks after its publication.

The most confidential is the "zero bulletin" sent to the KGB and Central Committee leadership members. There are up to five editions per day and it reports everything written about them in the world. Brezhnev often learned of his own death in it....

LE MATIN: What about the public, what do they prefer reading?

Aleksey Antonkin: Foreign news. At the time it was mainly on China because, as a result of propaganda, everybody expected a war. In this connection -- and this change predates Andropov -- nobody has condemned China any longer since the article on 8 October 1982 when the Chinese were complimented on their peonies, "the most delicate in the world." Since then there has been praise of Chinese zoos, their pandas and so forth; exactly as happened in the past with ping-pong in the Americans' case. France is secondary, the interest it arouses tends to be emotional: For instance, after the first round of the municipal elections there were only 20 lines in PRAVDA in which no result was given but mention was merely made of the PCF's efforts to mobilize the left....

BRIEFS

RESHUFFLE IN KHARKOV OBLISPOLKOM -- On 9 March, a session of the Kharkov Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies examined a report on the oblispolkom activity. The session instructed the oblispolkom to improve its organizational and educational work in order to invigorate the activity of local soviets in the oblast in the field of fulfilling 5-year plans. The session examined an organizational issue. In connection with his retirement, Comrade Bezdetko was relieved of the duties of oblispolkom chairman. Comrade Maselskiy, hitherto oblispolkom first deputy chairman, was elected oblispolkom chairman. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 9 Mar 83 AU]

TRADE OFFICIALS VIEWS WAYS TO MATCH SUPPLY, DEMAND

PM211131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by USSR First Deputy Minister of Trade P. Kondrashov under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "For the Indicator's or the Consumer's Sake?"]

[Text] In today's conditions, when the transfer of the socialist economy to the intensive path of development is one of the paramount tasks, it is important to ensure that the entire mass of goods produced in the country corresponds with the population's effective demand. A number of currently valid normative documents proclaim the principle according to which trade orders are the basis for the plan for goods production. It is laid down that in terms of both volume and range, the plan must be determined on the basis of contracts concluded between trade and industrial enterprises. But life is not always like that; the system of relations between the wholesale trade sector and production is not supported by a precisely elaborated economic mechanism. This gives rise to a conflict of interests between enterprises and consumers, which comes to light as soon as the plans of plants and factories are concretized at wholesale fairs in the light of the range of goods necessary to the purchasers.

First of all it transpires that industry's representatives cannot accept trade's orders in their full volume: Either the allocated raw materials are insufficient for the order, or the necessary equipment is lacking, or the manufacture of the demand product impairs the enterprise's financial indicators. In a word, a difficult process of coordination and agreement begins. But even after protracted negotiation, the production program of plants and factories as a rule diverges significantly from the range structure of the orders and demand. A special expression "underaccommodated plan" [nedorazmeshchennyy plan] has even been invented. Its meaning is this: The industrial sector cannot completely fulfill trade's order even though initially it had raised no objections to its actual practicability. So far, for example, the 1983 goods production plan for light industry is "underaccomodated" to the total tune of about R1 billion. And yet in the approved annual trade turnover plan, this billion is already taken into account in the specific form of thousands of pairs of shoes and millions of items of clothing and knitwear.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted during his meeting with Moscow machine tool builders, the state can offer the purchaser only as many goods as are actually produced. In order to improve supplies to the population, it is necessary to change the system for allocating raw materials to industrial enterprises. Clearly the stocks should be provided not before the formation of their production program, but after the conclusion of contracts with trade. In other words, raw materials should be allocated only on the basis of specific "order portfolios."

How does an industrial enterprise fulfill its plan today? Mainly in the way that suits its interests. There is a system of indicators to evaluate the results of work by an industrial enterprise. The leading indicator -- volume of output sold -- allows enterprises to fulfill the plan through expensive or less labor-intensive products. It is more advantageous, for example, for processing industry plants to produce tomato paste rather than canned tomatoes from the same raw material, since the profitability of tomato paste production is higher. This is why the plans for tomato paste production are overfulfilled year in and year out, while there is no increase in the production of canned tomatoes.

A system for recording the fulfillment by factories and plants of orders and pledges for the delivery of goods in accordance with the concluded contracts has been introduced to strengthen the consumer's position. However, here too the inertia of the formalistic approach has had an impact. In the evaluation (in rubles) of the results of the enterprise's work, the summation of large shortfalls in deliveries -- but shortfalls which are insignificant in value -- leads to the result that even a substantial breach of contractual obligations is hardly noticeable against the background of overall "success." So it is hardly surprising that the number of industrial associations which do not fulfill their obligations to the purchasers is not decreasing.

The method of calculating the percentage of sales plan fulfillment while taking delivery pledges into account is in itself defective. The total shortfall in deliveries is calculated as a running total from the beginning of the year, but with this approach it is advantageous for the enterprises to set lower production plans for the first months and to shift, without justification, the most labor-intensive and unprofitable orders to the last quarter. As a result of this, for three quarters running they can even receive bonuses for fulfilling the lower plans, while in the final account they "mess up" the year and they have not produced the precise products which enjoy higher purchaser demand.

The practice of production plan adjustment seriously disrupts the deliveries of goods to the market and the entire system of relations between trade and industry. It is the beginning of the gap between the mass of goods in the stores and the money in the people's hands. The enterprise bears, in fact, no economic or legal responsibility for the incomplete fulfillment of the contract. Trade, of course, applies the sanction of fines for breaches, but the producers of the goods are, as a rule, let off their material responsibility by arbitration. Since such instances are quite widespread, it is perfectly clear why the plans for producing goods are formally fulfilled while the imbalance between demand and supply persists for years on end.

The planning of goods production in value terms encourages enterprises to produce expensive products. People started demanding that goods production be planned basically in terms of physical indicators, but these did not produce satisfactory results either. For example, the output of enameled utensils was, until 1978, planned in tons, which encouraged the enterprises to produce basically large products which were heavier in weight. As a result, trade became overstocked with pans with a capacity of 7 or more liters while it was quite difficult to acquire a pan with a capacity of 1 or 2 liters. The indicator was changed and they started planning the output of enameled steel and pressed aluminum utensils in rubles. And what happened? The production of utensils in physical terms started to fall while it increased at fast rates in terms of value indicators.

It is necessary to accelerate the introduction of the basic assessment indicator -- the fulfillment of contractual obligations and trade orders -- in accordance with the 12 July 1979 resolution by the party Central Committee and the government on improving the economic mechanism. It is the delivery of products in accordance with the concluded contracts that is the end result of the economic activity by enterprises, associations and the sector as a whole. It seems that the merits of the indicator "fulfillment of product deliveries" are: First, that it directly describes the satisfaction of social requirements; second, that it covers the entire range of goods regardless of whether they are profitable for the producer or not; and third, that the material incentives system in enterprises can be closely linked with the end results of work. If output is delivered in the agreed range and within the set time limits, then remuneration is forthcoming.

In order to encourage the fulfillment of deliveries for the entire range of goods, the plan calculations must include only the products ordered by trade, thus blocking all the loopholes for overproducing some goods and creating shortages of others.

Are we not trying to break down an open door? Opponents could remind us of the right of trade organizations not to accept goods from the producers that are manufactured in breach of the contractual conditions. It is true that trade has such a lever, but taking advantage of the consignees' right to write off from their accounts the total value of dispatched goods on grounds of nonacceptance, our suppliers often make up batches of articles in breach of the contract conditions. As a rule, this inconsistency comes to light after the "consignment" has been received by the trade enterprise. The return of unordered goods to a supplier in another city entails the irrational use of material and financial resources and of transportation facilities. In such cases the trade enterprises are frequently forced to take upon themselves the risk of selling the goods.

The extent of this "risk" can be judged by the fact that the total value of unmarketable and stockpiled goods (according to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration as of 1 October last year) amounted to almost R150 million worth of goods produced in 1981-1982. In order to avoid the deliveries of goods in breach of contractual obligations, the trade organizations should in our view, be given the right to market unordered goods on a commission basis.

It is necessary to create a rigid chain of dependence between supplier and purchaser. It must be a strict requirement of such a system that the principle of financial autonomy be rigidly observed: If you have foiled the delivery of goods, you should fully compensate the other side for the economic damage it has suffered. And this should be done from that part of the profits which is retained by the enterprise.

Under the conditions existing today, articles rejected as defective by trade can be either returned to the industrial enterprises or repaired at the warehouses and depots of trade enterprises. Under such conditions, a mass of goods is excluded from the marketing process for a long time. I think that to meet any changes in market conditions, "reliability" reserve for the retail trade turnover plan should be established. Although the question has been aired by the press for a long time, so far the USSR Gosplan has not undertaken to plan such a reserve to provide goods for the population.

Special mention should be made of the quality of articles. Many consumer durables produced today are insufficiently superior to those already in use in terms of their technical standards. For example, some television models have outdated mechanical channel selectors, consume a large amount of electricity and are heavy. Of course, the purchaser has no reason to change his old but reliable television set. Technical standards are also low in most models of radio receivers, tape recorders, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and washing machines. The following picture emerges as a result of this: The quantity of consumer durables on offer could be sufficient to satisfy demand, but purchasers often leave the stores without buying anything.

It was noted at the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that concern for the production of many of the simplest goods could -- and must -- be taken on by local organs of power, and that they should be fully responsible for ensuring that there are enough such goods to meet the population's demands. Nevertheless, not all parts of the country make effective use of reserves to increase the production of goods from local resources. In the Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Armenian, Kirghiz and Tajik SSR, for example, the relative share of goods made from these sources is not more than three or four percent of trade turnover. Analysis shows that here, too, the imperfection of relations between trade and industry is having an adverse effect. Enterprises under union subordination are unwilling to manufacture the simpler goods because labor productivity in their production is lower than in the main shops while their prime cost is higher. Work on such goods leads to a deterioration in the sector's assessment indicators. This is why it is more advantageous for enterprises to sell waste material from the main production process elsewhere than to use it to set up local production of goods in demand. It is obvious that the production of such goods, their profitability, and other indicators must be calculated under a different heading. For example, the entire profit from the production of such articles could be left at the enterprise's disposal for material incentives for workers and for strengthening the material and technical base of consumer goods sections.

The improvement of the mechanism of relations between trade and industry would contribute toward the fuller utilization of reserves in both industry and trade and would, in the final account, improve supplies to the people. It is important to transform the purchaser into the general initiator of orders for industrial goods and -- in the interests of the socialist economy -- to ensure a situation in which the priority of consumers exists in relations with suppliers.

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

AU211025 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Mar 83 p 6

[Istvan Matko and Hanna Szalay interview with V.A. Trapeznikov, director of the Control and Automation Technology Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences -- in Moscow, date not given: "Output Incentives; Interview With Academician V.A. Trapeznikov in Moscow; Personal Interest"]

[Text] In yesterday's article, the interview with Academician O.T. Bogomolov, we dealt mainly with aspects of cooperation in CEMA. Our article today is devoted to efforts for development in the Soviet economy and noteworthy views in this connection.

Regarding his qualifications, Vadim Aleksandrovich Trapeznikov is an electrical engineer. He has been head of the Soviet Communications Technology Institute, which was the first of its kind to be established in the world in 1939 and at which he has been working since 1941 -- for 32 years. He has become more closely associated with the economic sciences through the nature of the work at the institute. He has also been publishing economic studies for 20 years. He is chairman of the State Committee of Automated Control Processes and counsellor of the corresponding organization, the IFAC. He is an honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,.

Greater Independence

MAGYAR HIRLAP: A very vigorous study of the weak points of economic activity has begun in the Soviet Union. Among other things, an article by Yuriy Andropov in KOMMUNIST directs attention to this issue. What do you regard as the most timely task in the interests of economic growth and the improvement of work productivity?

Trapeznikov: The fundamental task is to accelerate scientific-technological progress. Scientific-technological progress is a fairly broad concept. Primarily it means improving the quality, durability and span of usefulness of products. It means that machines should work longer, need fewer repairs and be more productive. Improving the control [iranyitasi] process both at enterprises and kolkhozes and on the sector and national economic level is a key issue of scientific-technological progress. Comrade Andropov has dealt with approaching scientific-technological progress from this direction on several occasions, such as at the November plenum, for instance, but also on other occasions, such as in his article for the Marx anniversary. We regard perfecting control, improving the control mechanism of the economy, and the role of the human factor as extremely important. I myself have been dealing with these questions for decades. I am of the opinion that man, his initiative must be won over through an incentive system that directly affects man's interests and is beneficial for the state as well. In this matter, we can again refer to Comrade Andropov's opinion. I can only confirm what he has said and has written. This requirement applies to the entire control system from the lowest link in the production chain to the highest management level.

MAGYAR HIRLAP: In one of your previous articles, you appraised the experiences of a few socialist countries as worthy of consideration. Which did you have in mind?

Trapeznikov: As for the first part of the question: I very much like the method of economic construction applied in your country and, in addition, I find the GDR's experiences very interesting. In our country, the CPSU Politburo has passed a resolution to the effect that kolkhozes should be granted greater independence -- regulation extending to every detail is superfluous. This is related to a decentralization of macromanagement to a certain degree. Superfluous centralization can never be useful; it is not possible to process the whole large volume of information necessary on all levels of macromanagement at one center. Means for making decisions not only centrally, but also in local management are consistent with up-to-date control trends. For instance, technological control systems should be developed locally. Such a system is the enterprise control system at automatically controlled productive units.

Not a Formal Competition

MAGYAR HIRLAP: As far as we know, you attach great significance to competition of enterprises with one another and the requirements that enterprises should not have a position of monopoly.

Trapeznikov: That is true, let me elucidate all this from the area of the sciences. Let us take a scientific research or planning institute that designs a certain piece of equipment. It will become easy-going if there is no other institute of this kind in competition with it. On a theoretical plain and with regard to its prospects, it will begin to weaken. However, if there is a second, a rival institute -- even if it is much weaker than the first one -- neither of them can rest on their laurels. Moreover, if only one such institute exists, enterprises do not have the means of a choice. They are obliged to take what it offers. And "lazy brains develop" at institutes in a position of monopoly, because why should they exert themselves particularly if everything is accepted from them in any case, I do not have a mere formal competition in mind, but a psychological one as well, one in which peoples ideas and sentiments alike are part of the struggle. This reminds one of sports competitions a bit. Only such a situation of rivalry can stimulate progress.

MAGYAR HIRLAP: How can one conceive of breaking down the position of monopoly when today's economic activity is characterized rather by insufficiency than satisfied demand? How can enterprises be forcel to voluntarily abandon their position of monopoly when all their products are bought immediately and indiscriminately?

Trapeznikov: I can answer this with the history and example of our aircraft industry. You probably know that the rapid development of our aircraft industry experienced during the war was made possible and, indeed, stimulated by the fact that several planning bureaus operated alongside one another, and each of them went their own ways and competed with each other. From then we obtained very good world-standard types of aircraft that enabled us to win the truly vital struggle. That is why I regard exports as important today. When we export, we compare -- measure -- our own products with foreign products. What is at issue is not the intention to break into the international markets, but the requirement of international comparison with the aid of world market demands in order to force our designers and producers to produce products of increasingly better quality. If our products are bought on the world market, that means that our quality conforms to the world standard. As for the problem of insufficiency: I agree that under circumstances of insufficiency, the possibility of a feedback from consumer to producer disappears. This raises complicated questions. First, to eliminate the shortage the output of products in which there is a shortage must be stimulated. Second, one must appraise correctly the activity of those enterprises which manufacture these products and this immediately raises the problem of quantity and quality. In my opinion, it is better to issue a smaller quantity of better-quality products than more, but bad products. I can refer to Lenin, who has said "rather less, but of better quality" -- this conclusion is still valid today. Unfortunately, enterprise effectiveness is measured frequently and, indeed, in the majority of cases, on the basis of quantity, without taking quality into consideration . I do not regard this as correct. That is why I have proposed the introduction of indexes that consider this and that also, the introduction of a par value per ton or piece that measures equally quantity and quality. Incidentally, I wrote about this in PRAVDA as long as 20 years ago, in 1963.

Automated Control

MAGYAR HIRLAP: What activity does your institute pursue?

Trapeznikov: We deal, in a broader sense, with control processes. In addition to control through technological means and systems, we study aspects of the control of production complexes, including the problems and organizational systems of entire trusts or industrial sectors. We elaborate technological means of automatic control, instruments, computers and similar things. In the course of this, we cooperate with many organizations, factories and institutes. We mainly solve theoretical tasks, make computerized patterns and maquettes related to them. Plant application, on the other hand, is carried out in practice, at the factories. That is where it is done. We operate as codesigners with enterprises and register patents jointly with them. The enterprises concerned are creators with equal rights of the processes that have been elaborated; our joint work also fosters a better accomplishment of our own ideas.

MAGYAR HIRLAP: We thank you for the interview.

REPUBLIC CP PLENUMS HELD ON AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

Shevardnadze on RAPA Experience

PM210953 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Mar 83 pp 1, 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Our Experience Is the Possession of Our Brothers"]

[Excerpts] -- It is "open house day" again in Gardabanskiy Rayon. Again, as during the work of the Georgian CP Central Committee plenum, its farms have opened wide the doors to the laboratories of creative thought, leading experience, and progressive methods of managing matters. It is no accident that the word "laboratory" has been put alongside the concept of economic management: On the basis of the introduction of the achievements of science and technology, the rayon is implementing a comprehensive program for the intensification of agricultural production. Fraternal Azerbaijan has displayed interest in this experience and in other aspects of the activity of the republic's agroindustrial complex under present conditions. On 26 February a large group of leading party, soviet, and economic workers from the fraternal republic headed by I.A. Mamedov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, arrived in Gardabanskiy Rayon.

Greeted with exceptional cordiality and hospitality by the Georgian SSR agricultural workers, the guests took part in a conference-seminar on the subject of "the practice of the formation of the organs of management of the republic's agroindustrial complex in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums."

On 26 February E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, met at the Georgian CP Central Committee with the participants in the conference-seminar. Having cordially greeted the guests and thanked them for their interest in the work being done in the republic to form the agroindustrial complex, he described how its inception and establishment had taken place.

In setting about the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Party Gorkom, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said, we began by studying the experience of improving the management of the national economy accumulated in the union republics, including the Azerbaijan SSR, where for a number of years rapid rates of industrial and agricultural development have been ensured and many large-scale projects are being successfully commissioned. All these achievements have met with a high assessment and recognition in the country, and the republic has frequently been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee and it was recently presented with the motherland's supreme award -- the Order of Lenin. These remarkable events have become epoch-making for all the fraternal republics of the Transcaucasus.

In the process of forming the Georgian SSR's agroindustrial complex, a study was made of the work of Moldavia, Armenia, and many party organizations of the country and of a number of socialist countries. This was done to determine the optimum form for managing agriculture and the sectors serving it at rayon level. This work accords with the demand made by the party -- constantly ensuring the improvement of production relations and bringing them into line with the development of production forces.

The first steps in improving the management of the rayon agroindustrial complex in the republic were taken in Abashskiy Rayon, where a rayon agricultural production association [RAPA] was organized.

The site for conducting the experiment was not chosen at random. The rayon's farms have comparatively few specialized sectors, mainly corn growing and stockraising, which initially simplified the development of a new management system. In addition a certain stagnation had been observed for many years in the rayon's economy and on public farms the pay was extremely low.

It was necessary to persuade people that positive changes were possible and to make them enthusiastic about the idea of the experiment. That is why they began here by introducing progressive forms and methods of providing incentives, and then gradually began to reorganize and modernize the entire sphere of agricultural production.

More complex questions were resolved at the next stage, when the experiment had gone beyond the framework of that rayon, when Georgia's leading rayons, like Makharadzevskiy Rayon, had joined in. This, diversified, leading rayon, largely determines the republic's complexion. Here people have successfully tested forms and methods which have proved effective under the conditions of a large group of rayons.

At the third stage of the formation of new management mechanisms at rayon level, connected mainly with the initiative and quest of the party organization and all working people of Gardabanskiy Rayon, paths were successfully modeled for attaining good end results and sharply increasing the productivity of stockraising and the yield of agricultural crops under the new conditions of economic management. These paths lie in the sphere of scientific and technical progress, and the achievements of science and production. Under the conditions of a single rayon a unique testing ground is created for introducing scientific achievements into practice and managing this complex and essentially unstudied business.

Touching on the role of the party raykom in developing the management mechanism at rayon levels, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze further analyzed the process of the formation of centralized funds for associations and the opportunities they create for farms.

Another, very important advantage of rayon agroindustrial associations is that thanks to them a stable collective of professional specialists is formed at rayon level which boldly and competently resolves all the questions within the range of its duties.

The management of the republic's agroindustrial complex, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted, is now faced with a new stage. Despite the fact that a specific complex has already been formed at rayon level, departmentalism is still making itself felt and we have not succeeded in finally linking the interests of the Selkhoztekhnika and the water economy with the tasks of agricultural production. A unified committee for agricultural production has been set up in the republic on the basis of the ministries of agriculture and land reclamation and water resources and the Goskomselkhoztekhnika for the purpose of their further integration. The activity of all its subdivisions will be aimed at attaining the main goal of increasing yields and productivity and ensuring high end results by the most rational means.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze informed the guests of specific data illustrating the efficiency of the work of the republic's rayon agroindustrial complexes. A very important trend toward higher activity, responsibility and initiative by all local organizations can be noticed in their work.

The guests were also informed that similar work is being done to improve the management of industry. The Poti Territorial Intersector Association, established for the management of the city's social and economic development and successfully combining regional and sector interests, was given as an example.

Thanks to the association it is becoming possible to eliminate parochialism and departmentalism and to ensure the observance of statewide interests.

For over a year now the association has been producing good results. In other words, the scope of the experience in organizing agroindustrial associations in Abashskiy and other rayons in the republic is expanding and spreading also to the city. Another important aspect of this process is the past creative growth of managers who sense that they are trusted and that much is expected from them.

It is not simple to create an atmosphere of quest. It is necessary for people to respond to the high requirements of the times. What is needed is a style of work ensuring a sober and self-critical approach toward one self, toward people and toward the cause.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze shared with the guests the experience of the systematic analysis recently carried out in the republic of work by party raykoms and gorkoms to ensure the unity of organizational, political and economic activity. The guests which are in progress in our country and the creative atmosphere, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said in conclusion, are also characteristic of fraternal Azerbaijan.

Today conditions are being created everywhere for creative and inspired labor thanks to which we will be able to overcome the shortcomings which are still hindering us.

The friendship and fraternity between working people in our republics are embodied in specific collaboration, an example of which can be seen in our present meetings in Georgia. The elaboration of joint plans and joint measures and the exchanges of experience and information on the most varied issues have become traditional. The traditions of friendship and brotherhood and of mutual respect between our party organizations will no doubt develop, deepen and strengthen. From this viewpoint, the arrival of such an authoritative group of Azerbaijan comrades becomes an important cornerstone. In the not too distant future we also will visit your republic, scrupulously and carefully study your experience and learn from you.

PRAVDA on Kazakh Plenum

[Article] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Report by PRAVDA correspondents G. Kasenov and A. Petrushov: "High Degree of Exactingness, from Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Alma-Ata, [no date given] -- Kazakhstan is one of the country's largest granaries. The republic is famous for its grain growers and good labor traditions. The generosity and richness of the fields here were demonstrated last year by the Kustanay Oblast farmers, who successfully overfulfilled the 2-year plan for grain sales to the state. The country was also pleased with the stable harvest of field workers in Aktyubinsk, Kzyl-Orda and Chimkent Oblasts.

The republic has a constantly growing potential to increase the output of grain, fodder and livestock products. Some 816.6 billion have been invested in the national economy's development in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. One-third of this sum has been channeled into agriculture.

Are these reserves being utilized? The 15 March plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee considered reports by the Alma-Ata and the Kokchetav Obkoms on their organizational and political work to fulfill the decisions of the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenums, the targets of the USSR Food Program and the instructions of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The reports were delivered by obkom first secretaries K.M. Anshodiyev from Alma-Ata and N.S. Gumenyuk from Kokchetav.

G.A. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

The decisions of the May and November (1981) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, he said, indicate specific ways to implement the Food Program in the country and in each of its union republics. It is the duty of Communists and all working people in the agroindustrial complex to utilize more fully the existing resources and funds and to work so that the people's money channeled into boosting the economy in rural areas produces results today and even greater ones tomorrow.

Alma-Ata and Kokchetav Oblasts are important sectors of the republic's national economic complex. The individual share of each in gross agricultural output exceeds 7 percent. Nevertheless, in the last 2 years the overall level attained in the development of agricultural production in these oblasts has been lower than planned.

The participants in the plenum noted that one of the main reasons for the existing situation is the shortcomings in the style and methods of work by party committees and bureaus and by soviet, economic and planning organs. For example, the Alma-Ata Obkom and Oblispolkom have adopted quite a few decisions on the further development of dairy livestock raising. But a significant improvement has yet to be achieved in the sector. In many areas the milk yield per cow falls short of even 2,000 kilograms. The oblast is marking time in terms of the numbers and productivity of sheep.

In order to bring livestock raising up to the level of today's requirements it is necessary to create a firm fodder base, organize the breeding and veterinary work and improve people's working and living conditions. And yet these cardinal problems are being resolved only slowly. Today the oblast has 315,000 hectares of irrigated land. Despite this, the crop yields are actually falling instead of growing. A comparison of the work done in Panfilovskiy and Uygurskiy Rayons was made at the plenum. Last year, a single kolkhoz in Panfilovskiy Rayon, the Kirov Kolkhoz, produced much more corn grain than all farms in the neighboring Uygurskiy Rayon. And yet the corngrowers are working under equal conditions.

There are also many shortcomings in the work style of leadership organs in Kokchetav Oblast. Of course, under the conditions in northern Kazakhstan it is not easy to produce high harvests and a number of farms are still experiencing a shortage of modern and highly productive machines and equipment, mineral fertilizers, storage facilities and processing enterprises. It would, however, be a mistake to overlook the internal reserves. Evidence of these reserves can be seen, for example, in the experience of the Shchuchinskiy Rayon farmers, who are successfully fulfilling their pledge: "the 5-year grain plan in 4 years."

Sharp criticism was leveled at the oblast for lagging in livestock raising. During the first 2 years of the 5-year plan farms undersupplied the state with about 20,000 tons of cattle and poultry, more than 47,000 tons of milk and 1,200 tons of wool. A weak fodder base and high incidence of animal mortality are among the reasons for the low yields from farms. A large proportion of labor-intensive work in many livestock units is still being done manually. The comprehensive mechanization of sheep- and hog-raising units is being carried out particularly poorly. Reproaches for this can be justly leveled at the Ministry of Machine Building for animal husbandry and fodder production and the Soyuzkormselkhoztekhnika, which are totally unable to ensure steady supplies of sets of machines and equipment.

Self-critically evaluating the situation, O.S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of the Kokchetav Obkom, drew attention to the problems stemming from the fact that the new stages of management -- the agroindustrial associations -- keep on stumbling across departmental walls. The sectors serving agriculture do their utmost to duck out of the centralized resources for the construction of processing shops and installations, cutout storage facilities, housing and roads.

Some examples were given. Oblast emissaries have repeatedly asked the USSR Ministry of Procurement to reinforce the material and technical base of grain product enterprises and in particular to construct countryside Iglubinnyyl grain elevators in Aryskalyskaiy and Enbekshilderskiy Rayons and to increase mixed-feed industry capacities. Help was politely promised to the applicants. But everything stopped there.

The Oblast first secretaries who took part in the debate -- V. P. Demidenko from Kustanay; Ye.N. Auyelbekov from Turgay; Y.I. Stepanov from north Kazakhstan; N.Ye. Morozov from Tselinograd; I.Ie. Yesetov from Kzyl-Orda -- and others spoke about the ways to improve the activity of the agroindustrial complex. It was noted that the leaders of enterprises and organizations subordinated to the Ministries of Procurement, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Meat and Dairy Industry and Agriculture are in no hurry to measure all their practical steps against the Food Program. Thus a difficult situation has emerged in Tselinograd Oblast with regard to the provision of equipment for silage and hay procurement. In Kzyl-Orda Oblast the material and technical base of rice-growing farms is weak and the renewal of the machine pool is proceeding slowly.

The Gosagroselkhoztekhnika is failing to deliver spare parts which are in short supply to rural areas. The republican Ministries of Food Industry and of Fruit and Vegetable Farming are in no hurry to expand direct ties with farms. But there is no shortage of scribbling. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan the Alma-Ata Oblselkhoztekhnika has generated 35,000 orders, circulars and instructions and has received in reply 22,000 pieces of paper.

The Ministry of Rural Construction was sharply criticized in the speeches. Last year 57 rural construction organizations in Alma-Ata Oblast could not cope with the plan for contract work. There is a similar situation in Kokchetav and a number of other oblasts.

The participants in the plenum analyzed in detail the progress of preparations for the spring field work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A favorable situation is currently emerging in the republic. Winter crops have been preserved everywhere. About 26 million tons of organic fertilizers have been applied in time for the harvest. Almost twice as much mineral fertilizer as last year has been prepared. There are high-quality seeds for the entire spring crop area.

At the same time, there are defects in the preparations for sowing. Things are especially bad with regard to the repair of powerful tractors. It would seem that under these conditions the speech by A.M. Yegorov, chairman of the Kzyl-Orda Oblselkhoztekhnika, should have been much more businesslike. But he kept silent about his own deficiencies and the measures needed to improve the situation. Unofficial attitudes toward the subject under discussion were also shown by N.D. Tantsyura, republic minister of the food industry, and A.A. Alybayev, republic minister of the meat and dairy industry.

Questions of meeting the food program targets were examined at the plenum in close relationship with the improvement of organizational and political work in rural areas. The participants in the plenum noted that it is necessary to ensure the fulfillment of party demands for strengthening state, national production and labor discipline in each subdivision of the national economy, using for this purpose the full force of party influence and the laws.

The plenum adopted a resolution which obliges the Communists in the republic to intensify organizational and political work to fulfill the decisions of the 11th and 6th (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenums and the tireless implementation of the Food Program.